THE CHICAGO TIMES.
PUBLISHED DAILY AT 76 RANDOLPH STREET.
BY STOREY & WORDEN.
THE terms of the daily edition of THE TIMES, by mail, are as follows, each in advance:
IN THE CITY, by carriers, PER WEEK.....20 cents
BY MAIL, TWELVE MONTHS.........$8.00
" SIX MONTHS..........5.00
" THREE MONTHS..........2.50
" ONE AND A HALF MONTHS..........1.25
W. F. STOREY. A. WORDEN.

The Chicago Times.

VOLUME VIII. CHICAGO, SATURDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 13, 1862. NUMBER 103.

THE WEEKLY TIMES.
PRICE PER YEAR......$2.00.
THIS edition of THE TIMES is of the size of the daily, and, containing a very few advertisements, presents a large amount and variety of reading matter. This matter is selected from the daily with great care, and is the cream of that issue. Every number will contain a weekly review of the Chicago markets, and reports of all essential domestic and foreign markets, which alone will be worth more to every western farmer, drover, and lumberman than the price of the paper.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS CONSTANTLY ARRIVING AT STRYKER & CO.'S, 141 LAKE STREET.

1,000 BALMORAL SKIRTS, Comprising the Celebrated "WASHINGTON MILLS" Goods—the best skirt manufactured.

500 CLOAKS, Of all the best styles worn, including PLUSH AND FUR BEAVERS, The most Elegant Goods worn—all made under our own supervision.

SHAWLS! A very large stock, of all sizes, qualities, and colors.

100 DOZEN WOOL HOODS! NUBIAS, SONTAGS, SKATING CAPS, SCARFS, AND COMFORTERS, A most splendid assortment.

GLOVES AND HOSIERY, Ladies, Gent's, Boys, and Misses can be suited here.

WOOL BLANKETS, In great variety.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, All FRESH GOODS, of the NEWEST STYLES.

EMBROIDERIES, POINT AND VALENCIENNES LACE COLLARS, A very fine stock.

DRESS GOODS Of every kind, at very low prices.

SHIRTING FLANNELS, OPERA FLANNELS, WHITE, SCARLET, GRAY, AND BLUE TWILLED DO., A fine assortment, just opening.

PRINTS, SHEETINGS, STRIPES, AND TICKS. All kinds of Staple Goods constantly on hand, and at prices as low as the market will allow. Come and see, before making purchases, at STRYKER & CO.'S, 141 LAKE STREET. de7d1m

PRINTS AND DOMESTICS,
STAPLE AND FANCY
DRY GOODS.
THE CHEAPEST IN THE MARKET, FOR CASH!
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 22 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, Are now opening their duplicate and surplus stock, BOUGHT IN MAY AND JUNE LAST, FOR CASH, And which they are now offering to the trade, FOR CASH, at prices LOWER than are offered in ANY CITY, OR BY ANY FIRM, EAST OR WEST.
Merchants visiting this market will find it DECIDEDLY to their advantage to examine our goods and prices before making their purchases, as we are opening the most attractive and desirable stock of DRY GOODS Ever offered in Chicago.
WE BUY OUR GOODS FOR CASH, And sell them FOR CASH, WHEN WE CAN.
RICHARDS, CRUMBAUGH & SHAW, 22 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO. n26d1w

METAL WAREHOUSE.

METAL WAREHOUSE.—VANDERVOORT, DICKERSON & CO., IMPORTERS OF TIN PLATE, &c., DEALERS IN TINNERS' STOCK. METALS. AGENTS FOR HOWE'S IMPROVED SCALES. 199 & 201 RANDOLPH STREET, CHICAGO. Postoffice Box 3,397. de21m

GROCERIES.

GROCERIES. 16 & 18 STATE ST., CHICAGO. 16 & 18. G. C. COOK & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS. Cash buyers are invited to examine our stock. n26d1f

DR. JAMES.

DR. JAMES, Formerly of JAMES' NEW ORLEANS, LA., LOCK HOSPITAL, No. 83 Custom-House street, (Established in 1840,) Has arrived in Chicago, and permanently established an Office at NO. 86 RANDOLPH STREET, Between State and Dearborn, CURES OLD CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, SYPHILITIC, And all PRIVATE DISEASES, Without the use of MERCURY, HINDRANCE FROM BUSINESS, OR EXPOSURE.
Spermatorrhea, Nocturnal Emissions, and Sexual Debility cured by a newly discovered process, saving both time and expense—the same treatment as adopted in Dr. James' New Orleans Lock Hospital for the last thirteen years, and for which he gained such great success.
GLEET, no matter of how long standing, cured in from seven to fourteen days.
GONORRHEA cured in from one to two days.
STRICTURE cured in a few days, without any pain whatever.
Diseases peculiar to Females, such as Amenorrhea, Dysmenorrhea, Metrorrhagia, Chlorosis, Nervous Debility, &c., successfully treated.
Dr. James' long practice in New Orleans, and the endorsement of the medical faculty, medical journals, and the almost entire southern press should be sufficient evidence to convince the most skeptical of the efficacy of his treatment.
As James could produce thousands of testimonials of persons whom he has saved from an early grave or miserable existence, did not the delicacy of the subject prevent the publication of names.
Read the following extracts of testimonials from some of the Southern press:
From the New Orleans Crescent, June 6, 1859.
We can cheerfully recommend Dr. James, of 83 Custom-House street, N. O., wherever he goes, as a practitioner in his peculiar branch of medicine, who has no living superior, and few, if any, rivals.
From the Opelika (Ala.) True Whig, 1854.
Dr. James has no superior, in the Union or out of it. We know the Doctor personally, go to him, we say, if you are sick; he is an estimable and honorable man.
From the Galveston News, Texas, May 6, 1856.
Dr. James.—We have seen many notices and testimonials of the speedy and safe cures effected by Dr. James, of 83 Custom House street, New Orleans, La., and, from his long experience and successful practice in New Orleans, we can cheerfully recommend all who need his services to apply to him by letter or otherwise.
From the Baton Rouge (La.) Gazette and Comet, November 16, 1857.
Dr. James' success has won for him a wide spread reputation. His Hospital is 83 Custom-House street, New Orleans, La.
From the Granada (Miss.) Locomotive, 1856.
It is said by those in New Orleans who have required Dr. James' services that he has no superior in the Union.
Remember Dr. James' office is No. 86 Randolph street, between State and Dearborn streets, Chicago, Ill.
Dr. be found from 8 A. M. till 8 P. M.
Persons residing at a distance can consult the Doctor by letter by inclosing postage-stamp for return answer. All professional interviews confidential.
may15d&w1y

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION. BY E. A. JESSEL. We invite the attention of buyers to our sale of MONDAY, DEC. 15, 1862. At 10 o'clock A. M., at 90 Randolph street. We will sell for cash, A splendid assortment of Barker Bros. Satinet, Milton Shawls, Seal Skin, Petersham, Fancy Cassimeres, Farmers' Satins, All Wool Traveling Shirts, Fine White Linen Shirts, Shirts and Drawers, Huck Overshirts, Oil-Cloth Pants and Coats, Ladies' super Wool Marinos, Woolen Hoods, Hoop Skirts, Hosiery, and a General Assortment of Furnishing Goods.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Will be sold for account of whom it may concern, 300 Pair of HEAVY BLANKETS. Sale Positive.
de12d1 E. A. JESSEL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE —BY— RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN, Auctioneers, —OF— GROCERIES, STORE FIXTURES, &c. On TUESDAY MORNING, DEC. 16th, at 9½ o'clock, we will sell on the premises, No. 139 West Lake street, near Desplaines, Consisting of Black and Green Teas, Coffees, Sugars, Syrups, Molasses, Candles, Vinegar, Tobacco, Rice, Blue, Starch, Soaps, Candies, Fish, Wines, Crocks, Tubs, Pails, Brooms, Kerosene Lamps and Chimneys, Kerosene Oil, &c. Also, one Show-case and Notions. Also, Counters and Scales, Measures, Stove, large Ice-chest, &c.
de12dec16 RANKIN & LIEBENSTEIN, Auctioneers.

CLOTHING AND DRY GOODS AT AUCTION BY S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On MONDAY, Dec. 15, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, FRIDAY, Dec. 19, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold: Under Shirts and Drawers, Wool Jackets, Socks, Knit Goods, Gents' Woolen Scarfs, Buck Mittens and Gloves, Cloths, Cassimeres, Shawls, Dress Goods. Also, a General Stock of Dry Goods, Yankee Notions, and furnishing Goods. Private Sale—Oil Cloths and Carpeting.
d12d1dec19 S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

BOOTS AND SHOES, AT AUCTION, BY S. NICKERSON, 224 Lake street, corner of Franklin. On TUESDAY, Dec. 16, at 9½ o'clock A. M., will be sold: 100 cases Men's, Boys', and Youth's Kip and Calf Boots; 50 " Women's Balmoral Walkers and Ties; 50 " Children's Shoes. Also Men's Napoleon Top Sole Grain Boots.
de13d2dec16 S. NICKERSON, Auct'r.

GORE, WILLSON & CO., AUCTIONEERS, 54......LAKE STREET......54. AUCTION TRADE SALES Exclusively of BOOTS AND SHOES. We offer to the country trade desirable styles of BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS, At Auction, every TUESDAY AND THURSDAY, AT 10 A. M. PROMPT, AND AT PRIVATE SALE DURING THE WEEK.
oc17d4m GORE, WILLSON & CO.

W. A. BUTTERS, GENERAL AUCTIONEERS, NOS. 44, 46 AND 48 DEARBORN STREET, Opposite the Tremont House, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

WANTED.

150,000 WHITE OR BURR OAK TIES WANTED. For particulars, apply at the office of the Superintendent of the Chicago and Alton Railroad, Room 8 Masonic Temple. n28d1m

TO DRUGGISTS. WANTED, A situation by a German gentleman of fourteen years' experience—more than seven years in this country—in the Drug business. Very best of references given. Would like to take charge of a store in any part of this State, or any other State. Address J. H. C. K., Box 209, Peoria Ill. de6d1w*

$5,000 WANTED! IN SECOND-HAND CLOTHING, —BY— B. ANDREWS, Corner of Monroe and Wells Streets, For which the very highest prices will be paid in Cash. Also, on hand a fine assortment of LADIES' LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, which will be exchanged for the above. Ladies attended to by Mrs. Andrews. Don't forget the place—173 South Wells street, corner of Monroe. Postoffice Box 2,838. de9d1w*

WANTED.—$15,000 TO $20,000.—Wanted, a Partner, with a cash capital, in a Wholesale Business in this city, which presents one of the best opportunities to be found to engage in a safe, permanent paying business, and where everything will be found satisfactory. None but principals, and who [illegible]

WANTED—Agents to sell our great, unequaled PRIZE PACKAGES and PORTFOLIOS. Decidedly the largest and best ever offered for sale. Contains a vast collection of stationery, a Checker-board, a sett of Chessmen and Checkers, new and elegant Jewelry. Latest style sells rapid. Our Agents make $15 per day easy. ☞ Send for circulars. G. M. DUNN & CO.'S Branch House, 134 Clark street, Chicago. Headquarters, 116 Nassau street, New York. oc30d-june20-'63

WANTED— $5,000 WORTH OF SECOND-HAND CLOTHING. B. ANDREWS informs the Ladies of Chicago that he will always pay the highest price for Second-Hand Clothing, either Ladies' or Gents'. Don't forget the place: Right on the corner of Monroe and Wells streets. I will pay for Pants from One to Five Dollars; for Coats, from Three to Fifteen Dollars; for Silk Dresses, from Five to Fifteen Dollars, &c. Mrs. ANDREWS will keep constantly on hand a nice assortment of FRENCH LACES AND EMBROIDERY, which she will exchange for the above articles. ☞ Don't forget the place. P. O. Box 2,838. d1y

WANTED FOR THE ARMY.

TWELFTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY REGIMENT. I have been authorized by the War Department to add FOUR Companies to my Regiment. Persons qualified and desirous of raising one or more Companies, will please call on me at the Sherman House, Chicago, to make the necessary arrangements. So soon as one Company is raised, it will be immediately mustered into the service of the United States and forwarded to the Regiment, now in the field with the Army of the Potomac.
A. VOSS, Colonel Twelfth Illinois Cavalry.

FOR SALE.

FOR RENT AND FOR SALE.—House on Michigan avenue for rent. Store 54 Dearborn street for rent. Store 61 Randolph street for rent. House and Lot near Union Park for sale; gas and water. House on Fulton street, near Union Park, for rent; gas and water. House near Union Park, modern improvements, for rent. Residence Lots on South and West Sides for sale or lease. Furnished House, near Union Park, for rent. Offices and sleeping rooms in Walker's Block for rent. Apply to F. H. CUTTING, Room No. 8, Walker's Block, Dearborn street.

FOR RENT.

STEAM-POWER TO RENT. A Room 20x80 feet, 12 feet between joints, well lighted from each end, entrance direct and on ground floor, is now for rent in the TIMES BUILDING, With Steam Power. It is adapted to heavy or light machinery. The steam-power is constant, and will be delivered in the room. Possession given immediately. Apply at THE TIMES Counting Room for particulars.

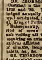
LOST.

LOST.— TEN DOLLARS REWARD! A BLACK TERRIER DOG, Having on a chain collar, with a circular brass tag attached to it; the letters "C. T. F.," with number on it; ears docked, and is quite old. Any person returning him to No. 38 Lake street will receive the above reward. H. C. BERRY. de12d2t*

HELP.

HELP! HELP! HELP! Of every description, furnished at MRS. D. FRAY'S Philadelphia Intelligence Office, 130 (opposite the old stand) South Clark street. The public may rely on a faithful and prompt answer to all applications.

MEDICAL.



DR. THOMSON is the only person advertising in the Chicago papers to cure Private Diseases who has a perfect knowledge of medicine and the collateral sciences, and he is the only person who cures Spermatorrhea. Dr. T. will give $100 to any person who will prove satisfactorily to him that he was cured of this complaint by any of the Chicago quacks.
DR. THOMSON was assistant Surgeon to Baron De Oestmal, in the city of Lisbon, Portugal, in the years 1829 and '30. The Hospital contained 450 beds, and lodged annually about 6,000 venereal patients, and was well conducted, being under the auspices of Don Miguel, King of Portugal.
Subsequently, DR. THOMSON traveled during a period of seven years, circumnavigating the globe and visiting all the principal cities and hospitals, thus acquiring an extensive knowledge in treating men of all nations afflicted with syphilis, by observing the effects of climate, temperature, humid and dry atmospheres, habits, &c., &c.
DR. THOMSON has cured more patients of syphilis, during eight years' practice in Chicago, than the aggregate of similar cases, treated by all the physicians and quacks in this city during the same time.
DOCT. THOMSON is the oldest, only liberally educated and legitimately qualified physician in Chicago, who advertises to cure these diseases; and he cautions the unfortunate not to be deceived by [illegible] doctors, who make the same assertion by quoting his language.
DOCT. THOMSON has more than fifty specimens of syphilitic disease, involving the use of scientific terms, in his Anatomical Museum, and not one of the "doctors" who advertise in the Chicago papers can tell the names of them!
DOCT. THOMSON is responsible, and will give to each patient a written instrument, binding himself to effect radical and permanent cure, or make no charge.
DOCT. THOMSON'S Office and Secret Consultation Rooms are magnificent, and are superior to anything of the kind in the United States, occupying, together with his Anatomical Museum and Laboratory, one whole floor of the building, and extending 100 feet on Monroe street.
By inclosing 24 cents in stamps, and addressing DR. THOMSON, Box 78, Chicago, Ill., "The Unfortunate Man's Guide" shall be forwarded, free from observation, to any address in the United States.
☞ Office and Anatomical Museum at No. 178 South Clark street. may11d&w1y

AMUSEMENTS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE. MADISON STREET, BETWEEN STATE AND DEARBORN. Box Office open from 10 to 1 and from 2 to 4, where seats can be secured. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance commences at half past seven. PRICES OF ADMISSION—Dress Circle, 50 cents; Second Circle, 25 cents.
SATURDAY EVENING, DEC. 13th, Twelfth Night of the Popular Tragedian, MR. J. WILKES BOOTH, Who will appear, FOR THIS NIGHT ONLY, in his delineation of CHARLES DE MOOR, in Schiller's Great Tragedy of THE ROBBERS, Supported by an Excellent Cast.
Grand Dance............Miss Jenny Hight.
To conclude with the Musical Farce of NIPPED IN THE BUD. Batochard, with Songs, Mr Dillon, Madame Golochard, with songs, Mrs. Myers.
In preparation, Bulwer's Comedy of MONEY.

BRYAN HALL. GOTTSCHALK. The public are respectfully informed that L. M. GOTTSCHALK, the eminent Pianist and Composer, will have the honor of giving to Chicago TWO GRAND CONCERTS, FRIDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS, Dec 12th and 13th. When he will perform some of his latest compositions, which have caused so great a sensation in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and elsewhere. Arrangements have been made with the celebrated Prima Donna, MISS CARLOTTA PATTI, The principal star of the Italian Opera, from the Academies of Music of New York and Boston, to appear jointly with Mr. L. M. Gottschalk. The programme will be entirely changed each performance. Musical Director and Conductor, Mr. BEHRENS. Admission—50 Cents, Reserved seats, 25 cts. extra. Tickets may be purchased and reserved seats secured for either of the two concerts, at the Music Store of Mr. H. M. Higgins, 117 Randolph street, commencing Tuesday, Dec 9th, at 9 A. M. Doors open at 7½; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

OGDEN SKATING POND, FOOT OF ONTARIO STREET, NORTH SIDE. The Managers of the Ogden Skating Pond would announce to the Skaters of the City that the Pond is NOW OPEN For the season; That no resident of the city will be allowed to skate at any time during the winter unless they hold a Season Ticket. SEASON TICKETS can be bought only at F. MUNSON'S, 140 Lake street, at the following prices:
Gentleman's Ticket..........$5.00
Lady's "..........2.00
Children under 15 years of age..........1.00
de11d1w

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL. Corner Dearborn and Madison streets. Lessee and Proprietor..........A. J. Shaw. Stage Manager..........T. L. Price. PRICES OF ADMISSION. Orchestra Chairs, 25c.; Parquette, 15c.; Family Circle, 25c.; Private Boxes, $3; Seats in Private Box, 50c.
THE ONLY MUSIC-HALL IN THE CITY.
MOST VERSATILE COMPANY WEST OF NEW YORK.
Engagement of MR. SILAS D. BALDWIN, The Justly Wonderful Juggler and Equilibrist, in his particular acts he CHALLENGES THE WORLD! Engagement of TOM WILLIAMS, The Champion Banjoist of the West.
NEW STARS are engaged and will appear in rapid succession.
All of the old favorites will appear nightly in their various and respective roles. For full particulars, see programmes of the day. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Curtain rises at 8 o'clock precisely.

MABIE'S WINTER GARDEN, WASHINGTON STREET, Opposite the Court-House, Devoted to EQUESTRIAN & ZOOLOGICAL ENTERTAINMENTS. DAN STONE, Equestrian Director. GEO. S. COLE, Treasurer. Open every night and Saturday afternoon.
THURSDAY EVENING, NOV. 27th, First Appearance of NAT. AUSTIN, The Clown, and MADAME JANETT ESSLER.
One Hundred specimens of rare living Wild Animals, Birds, and Reptiles, including the mountains of flesh, the gymnastic elephants, Romeo and Juliet, introduced by their trainer, Stewart Craven, and the Double Den of Performing Animals, controlled by the intrepid Langworthy. The Circus Department is at present composed of fifteen superior artistes, headed by the great Australian rider, James Melville. New Stars and old favorites are engaged, and will appear in rapid succession. PRICES—Dress Circle, 50 Cents; children, half price. Pit, 25 cents, no half price. Doors open at 7. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. Positively no improper characters admitted.

CHICAGO OPERA HOUSE! (FORMERLY KINGSBURY HALL), Will be opened on or about the FIRST OF DECEMBER, —BY THE— ARLINGTON AND DONNIKER MINSTRELS. The managers of this celebrated Troupe take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Chicago that they have rented the hall known as Kingsbury Hall, and are refitting it into a first-class Opera House, and will spare no pains or expense in making it the first and only established Minstrel Company in the West. Their first concert will be given on or about the first of next month. n23d1m

LECTURES.

ARTEMAS WARD. BRYAN HALL, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 17TH, 1862. The Distinguished American Humorist, MR. CHAS F. BROWNE, (ARTEMAS WARD), Has been engaged to deliver his NEW HUMOROUS LECTURE, called SIXTY MINUTES IN AFRICA, As above specified. TICKETS—25 Cents.
☞ There will be no reserved seats, although the front seats, in the balconies as well as the lower portion of the Hall, are intended exclusively for gentlemen with ladies.
NOTICE.—The public is respectfully informed that this will positively be the only appearance here of ARTEMAS WARD this season.
Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock, and close at 10 minutes past 9. Doors open at 7.

LEATHER.

SAWYER BROTHERS, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF SOLE LEATHER, 235 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

CHICAGO, Dec 1, 1862. THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of Winans, Pearce & Co., for the purpose of transacting a general Commission and Produce business. C. C. WINANS, ALBERT PEARCE, ROBERT M. HENING, MARCUS P. WOODRUFF. de4d1w

WINANS, PEARCE & CO., COMMISSION & PRODUCE MERCHANTS. Advances will be made on shipments to Woodruff & Co., New York, and Hening & Woodruff, St. Louis. Office—Corner South Water and Wells streets.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE is hereby given that the co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Dalton Oleghorn, A. Campbell Leckie, and George Henry Wellars, under the firm and name of Oleghorn, Leckie & Co., expired on the 8th inst. by limitation. The business will hereafter be conducted by A. Campbell Leckie and George Henry Wellars, under the firm and name of Leckie & Wellars, who are authorized to sign the name of the late firm in liquidation. J. D. OLEGHORN, A. C. LECKIE, GEO. H. WELLARS. Chicago, Dec 8, 1862.

CLAIRVOYANT.

NOTICE.—Madame Andrew, Independent Clairvoyant from Boston, Mass., can be consulted, for a short time only, at No. 250 Madison street between Wells and Market street. Clairvoyant Examinations, $1. She also tells the Past, Present and Future. Terms 50 cents. Hours from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MATRIMONIAL.

"MATRIMONY."—A Young Widow's Advice to the Married and Single. A Book of Thrilling Interest. "All should have it." 250 pages, 30 attractive illustrations, and private "Hints of Great Value" to every one. SENT FREE on receipt of 25 cts, by return mail. Address PUBLISHING AGENCY, Box 2,071, Chicago, Ill.

FROM GEN. GRANT'S ARMY.

The Roads from La Grange to Oxford.

Gen. Logan's Division.

Abandonment of the Cavalry Pursuit.

The Fight Near Coffeeville.

Letter from Nathaniel Macon.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

OXFORD, Miss., Dec. 8.

The state of the roads and weather has retarded the progress of the army materially, and I have another opportunity, in consequence, of writing from this place. From La Grange to Holly Springs the road runs through a fine agricultural section of country, with comparatively good thoroughfares; but from the latter place to the Tallahatchie River the face of the country changes considerably, and becomes hilly and broken. From the Tallahatchie here (a distance of near fourteen miles), the entire way is a succession of hills, hollows, and ravines, with scarcely a good farm the whole way. Many of the hills are long and steep. But few improvements are on the road. An occasional plantation relieves the monotony of oak openings, and oak and chestnut forests that cover the hillsides and line the road most of the way. Unlike that north of the Tallahatchie, the soil is what is termed a "gold clay" one, uncommonly tenacious and adhesive. Ordinary army wagon wheels cut into it deeply, and rolled up filled from spoke to spoke with its yellow, tough substance. The rain, which began to fall on Monday night, continued, with but little intermission, until yesterday, making the march from Abbeville here particularly disagreeable and severe.

For four days and nights the men were drenched with a cold rain—marched through the mud all day, and were compelled to sleep on the wet ground without tents each night. But the march was made with alacrity, and not a laggard was left behind.

It seems to have been the intention at first to place Gen. Logan's division in advance; but, for some reason, it was inconvenient or impracticable—at least was not done—until we had crossed the Tallahatchie. This gallant division was recently newly clothed and equipped, through the General's close attention to the matter, and is now in as good fighting trim as any similar body of men in the country. On its march here it passed all the divisions on the road, and came into the place with flying colors. Its commander agrees to march it any distance under forty miles any day that an emergency demands it. It is worthy of mention that the first bridge built across the Tallahatchie after the rebels deserted it was by Gen. McArthur's Division Engineer on Monday night, on the bents of the old bridge. This soon gave out, although the whole night was occupied in its construction. When Gen. Logan arrived, his Division Engineer, Capt. Tresilian, completed a bridge of 150 feet span in three hours, sufficiently stable to pass the balance of the army. I am indebted to the same officer for a complete diagram of the fortifications.

The cavalry pursuit has been abandoned for two days past. It would have been utterly impossible to push our infantry forward, and relieve them, at such speed as to overtake the retreating forces of Gen. Pemberton. The cavalry was wholly unsupported throughout, yet we doubt whether so successful a pursuit has occurred since the commencement of the war. On Tuesday morning Col. T. Lyle Dickey, Gen. Grant's Chief of Cavalry, assumed the command in person of the whole cavalry force of the army, and dividing it into three brigades, under Cols. Mizner, Hatch, and Lee, sent it forward to Oxford. On Wednesday it was ordered to move in separate columns, on different roads. This day's skirmishing was principally done by Col. Lee's brigade. On Thursday, Col. Hatch's had to bear the brunt of the fighting. On Friday evening, near Coffeeville, the severest fight of the whole occurred, in which all participated, and acquitted themselves nobly. The rebel [illegible] commanded by Gen. Tilghman, [illegible] mined stand, with infantry, cavalry and artillery, and succeeded in arresting the farther progress of our "gold riders." The engagement lasted about two hours, and was ended by night and darkness. Our loss is not officially known yet, but will approximate to 10 to 12 killed, 50 to 60 wounded, and 50 to 60 missing, most of whom, it has been ascertained, are prisoners. The rebel loss, it is confidently believed, greatly exceeds this; but of course nothing positive is known concerning it. Finding them in too great force for successful attack, Col. Dickey withdrew his men to the south bank of the Yocknapatalfa River, where they now lie, resting from the excessive fatigue of their four days' campaign. The names of all killed and wounded I have thus far obtained were sent you by telegraph to-day.

A flag of truce left here at noon Friday (before the report of the skirmish reached us) from Gen. Grant to Gen. Pemberton, under Major Rowley, charged with propositions in relation to an exchange of prisoners. It arrived on the ground where the battle was fought about noon on Saturday, and found the enemy's cavalry, under Col. Jackson, on the alert and occupying the ground.

The body of Lieutenant Colonel McCullough, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry, was recognized by Maj. Rowley, lying on the ground, apparently as he had fallen from his horse, within forty rods of the rebel pickets. He was halted by the pickets, and compelled to advance without stopping to care for his remains, but was permitted to return in a few minutes thereafter and take them up. When first discovered, his boots only had been taken; but, on the return of Maj. Rowley to his body, his shoulder-straps were gone, his pockets rifled of a considerable sum of money, and a valuable gold watch taken from his fob. The body was necessarily left in charge of Col. Jackson, Gen. Pemberton's Chief of Cavalry, who promised to see it decently interred at Coffeeville, and to have the spot plainly marked. The death of this gallant officer sheds a gloom over all who knew him. The country could better have spared many other men. But he fell as brave men love to fall, in the front of the battle, leading his column in person, and cheering his men on to what he considered a certain victory. May the southern grass grow green on his grave, while the southern breeze chaunts his solemn requiem.

From reports of prisoners taken by us, it appears our cavalry came near capturing Gen. Van Dorn at Water Valley, the same day, and that nothing but the doughty General's ignominious flight saved him. As it was, we caught one of his Quartermasters, with over $7,000 in Confederate money in his possession.

The President's message has just been received, and pleases nobody. All his party friends had some objection to it.

I send you a copy of an autograph letter from Nathaniel Macon, one of the founders and fathers of the Republic. It was found among the private papers of Hon. Jacob Thompson, and possesses peculiar interest at this time, as showing how the framers and makers of the constitution thought and spoke thirty and forty years ago. The original is in my possession.

BUCK SPRING, 9th Feb., 1833.

SIR—I have received your letter of the 4th inst. There can be no doubt that the United States are in a deplorable situation, and that the publication of the opinion you desire would be useless. It has never been a secret, and always stated to those who wanted to know it.

In the year 1824 the constitution was buried in the Senate. The Senators who were then present will, it is believed, recollect the fact; and it was never afterwards quoted by me while I continued in the Senate. The opinions of Gen. Washington, Mr. Jefferson, and Gov. Clinton are known, but not respected.

I never believed that a State could nullify, and remain in the Union.

But I have always believed that a State might secede when she pleased, provided that she would pay her proportion of the public debt; and this right I have considered the best guard to public liberty and to public justice that could be devised, and it ought to have prevented what is now felt in the South—oppression.

The proclamation contains principles as contrary to what was the constitution as nullification.

It is the great error of the administration which, except that, has been satisfactory in a high degree to the people who elected the President.

When Confederacies begin to fight, liberty is soon lost, and the government as soon changed.

A government of opinion, established by sovereign States for special purposes, cannot be sustained by force.

The use of force makes enemies, and enemies cannot live in peace under such a government.

The case of South Carolina is as different from that of Pennsylvania as any two cases can be.

In 1814 the system that now oppresses the South was begun.

It was then opposed. In 1824 the constitution was buried.

Senators who were then in the Senate will no doubt recollect.

(Repetition; old age will show).

Time to quit.

Yours, very truly, NATH'L MACON.

To Hon. SAMUEL P. CARSON.

No forward movement is probable for a few days.

ENTRE NOUS.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—At a meeting of the Great Ship Company, it was stated that if 3,750*l* was not immediately provided, the steamship Great Eastern must pass into other hands. It would also require 5,000*l* to bring her home. The Directors propose to raise 100,000*l* on a mortgage for three years. The ship earned 45,000*l* in eleven days. Scott Russell censured the general management of the company. The proposal of the Directors was adopted.

FROM BOSTON.

The British Consul in the Police Court.

A. H. Rice Awarded the Congressional Certificate.

The Municipal Election—Funeral of Rev. Dr. Skinner—Edwin Booth—Dick Busted—The Draft—The Command of Fort Warren—A Row in the Mercantile Library Association—Judge Sprague's Charge to the Grand Jury, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

We have quite a batch of local gossip and down—where shall I begin to reel it off? Perhaps it matters not to your readers, and that one place is as good as another. If so, then let me start off with speaking of a little case that came up in the Police Court, the other day, in which the British Consul was plaintiff. He had been assaulted by a Mr. Butler, as he was coming out of his residence in Montgomery Place. On observing said Butler abusing a female with rude and profane language, the Consul, who was merely passing, could not refrain from remarking, "What shocking language to use to *any* female!" Upon this, Butler became so incensed that he laid hold of the Consul's arm violently, charged him, with loud hue and cry, with having "insulted a lady," and demanded that he should apologize to her on the spot! This was as cool as anything could be all winter. The Judge fined Butler $15 and costs, from which decision the latter appealed, giving bonds duly to prosecute at a higher court.

Mr. Alexander H. Rice—our everlasting Hon. A. H. Rice, at whose paper warehouse nearly all the republican papers here buy their supplies and throw in puffs by way of a good bargain,—has at last been awarded the certificate of election to Congress from the Third District of Boston. Mr. Sleeper, I understand, will contest the case at the bar of the next Congress. They now make out Rice's election by twenty-four plurality. It was a dreadful sore matter for the radicals to admit that the line of their political rule in Massachusetts and representation in Congress was broken in upon even by a single man; and they scaled every possible height of ingenious device, and dived into the depth of every suspicious precedent, to see how they might extricate themselves from their dilemma. It irritates one's midriff, and not so unpleasantly either, to see how plausibly the little insects, that advocate one side through thick and through thin, make out a beautifully plain case of it. Still the other side are inclined to make no great amount of talk over it.

On the whole, it looks as if F. W. Lincoln, Jr., would be elected Mayor of Boston once more, over the head of Wightman. The ticket for municipal officers that has been made up with his name at the head contains the names of some of our most substantial citizens, democrats among the number. The practices that have been charged to prevail at the City Hall are distasteful to tax-payers here, whatever estimate might be placed upon them in a larger and less prudish city like New York. The excitement of the canvass is not very pressing, yet people are not very backward in making up their minds.

The remains of Rev. O. A. Skinner, D. D.—a well known Universalist divine,—have just been received to Boston from the West, and their final interment took place, day before yesterday, at Mount Auburn. A very large concourse of people was present. Rev. T. B. Thayer, of the Warren Street Church, and Rev. A. A. Miner, of the School Street Church, officiated on the solemn and deeply interesting occasion. Mr. Miner, in his address, recalled to the memories of those present the unshrinking devotion to the cause of Universalism.

Booth is drawing wonderful houses this week. His "Richelieu" furnishes another proof of his masterly power as a dramatic delineator. He was the Cardinal's very self. He took the part and made himself into it. The critics are after him, with their acute analysis of everything he did and didn't do in the character, and some of them draw their wire mighty fine, and that is a fact. But Booth likes it, because he knows he has "got 'em." Anybody who has once secured their suffrages here may well turn around and insist that a Boston judgment is the "end of the law." It helps a fellow to strengthen his own case,—of course it does. And Booth uses his advantages modestly, too, for which his popularity waxes instead of wanes.

"Dick Busted," of New York, as democrat and as corporation lawyer, lectured before the famous "Fraternity Association" this week, and was well puffed up beforehand as an entirely new specimen of the genuine Irish orator, such as is begotten with perfect ease in the land that bore Grattan, Emmet, Sheridan, and the rest of those glorious fellows. *Since* the lecture, however, I neither see nor hear anything said. I only hope Dick took his fee in advance, the same as Henry Ward Beecher does when he happens around this way.

Our draft is put off again, by order of the Governor. The pretext is, that certain batteries, cavalry companies, and what not, are to be filled up and made complete in their organization, and that this movement would shiver such plate-glass all to pieces in no time. We, therefore, wait our respective turns to be made soldiers until the 18th inst., when, I trust, everything will be done, as the Episcopal service reads, "decently and in order"—that is, if done at all. Boston requires just 4 men more to save her bacon.

Col. Dimick to be relieved very shortly from the command of Fort Warren, and transferred to Fortress Monroe. Now that the political and State prisoners are all gone from his famous "donjon keep" he feels lonely, and would, no doubt, like to go the same way they did before him. Capt. Cabot, of the heavy artillery, Massachusetts Volunteers, is to take Dimick's place, and is at present getting up a report on the armaments of the several fortifications of the harbor, by the Governor's order.

The famous Mercantile Library Association, which is composed mainly of the merchants' clerks of the city, and has furnished the public with many a winter's intellectual entertainment in the way of lectures by popular writers and orators, has at last had a serious "muss" within its borders, and the settlement of it all has been brought about only this week. A committee reported in favor of expelling the President, for gross misconduct and alleged malversation of his powers and privileges as chief executive officer; but the meeting voted to allow him five minutes to resign in. He improved his time to the utmost. Several others followed him. The whole affair is not much more than a Boston tempest in a Boston teapot, so far as my bitterling intellects can grasp it, and the atmosphere is now as clear as after any fair thunder-storm. The President was a *lawyer*, and the *mercantile* element didn't like his style of rule; and that seems to be about all there is of it. A good many of the old members of the Association were present at the final and decisive meeting, and took hold with a determination to maintain order and see that *some* things were duly "put through." They were put through.

Mr. Geo. F. Adams lost a paper parcel last Sunday afternoon, containing upwards of $4,000, and notified the Chief of Police instanter. He could not tell whether he lost it in the street or horse car. A detective started on the track, and in less than two hours he had found the money—every dollar of it—and restored it to the owner. *There's* dispatch for you! *There's* police force and luck badly mixed up for you!

The press generally fall in heartily with the very letter of the President's message, and trumpet forth his praises in a style to suit any man's ambition. The radicals think Uncle Abe rather slow, but they profess to be willing to wait his good pleasure, so they do it as him pursuing the right direction,—according to *their* Gentes. Emancipation appears to have swallowed up all traces of ancient republicanism.

Judge Sprague opened a new term of the U. S. District Court this week, delivering a general charge to the jury on the nature and workings of the constitution. It is what the papers call lucid, able, and convincing,—perfectly. The Judge reminded the jury of their solemn duties in this hour. He labored to show the falseness and inefficacy of the "State rights" doctrine, as opposed to the supremacy of the constitution and laws of the United States (always excepting, however, when they are interpreted by the venerable Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States), and gave his opinion that this whole rebellion grew out of the "legal sophism" contained in that often used and much abused phrase, "State rights." His going in for the constitution is pretty good, but he didn't stop to mention to the jury,—in an "aside" or something of that in standing sort—that Old Massachusetts herself, by her Legislature, *voted herself out of the Union* in the year 1811, that good old Gov. Strong officially recommended the State taking possession of the Custom House and the forts in the harbor; and, finally, that she was the "erring sister" of all the States to propose the defeated and detestable Hartford Convention in 1814, hoping by means of the same to dislodge New England from her place in the Union, and to effect for her a union or alliance with Canada and the British Provinces. Even if he had mentioned the fact about her voting herself out of the Union in 1811, I fear he would have forgotten to say that she had never since taken the trouble to vote herself back again—which she has not.

SCARLET.

NEW BOOKS.

LES MISERABLES—VICTOR HUGO. AUTHORIZED ENGLISH TRANSLATION, BY LASCELLES WRAXALL. CHEAP EDITION, IN ONE VOLUME.

Among the literary sensations of the day, none have played a more important part than Victor Hugo's last effort. Les Miserables has been as widely read as any novel since the days of the Waverlies. Highway robbery has not been committed to secure advance copies of the book, as we are told was the case when Scott's genius was in its bloom; but perhaps the reproductive powers of the steam press are alone responsible for that.

We do not take up the subject to review the work. It has its merits and its faults, its own splendor and its own dullness. The great author was writing at the French *regime* and the *Coup d'Etat*, and there are passages which are doubtless immensely sarcastic and poignant to Frenchmen and their king, of which republicans fail to appreciate the beauties. There are over-drawn details, ponderous convolutions wrought into a sentence; epigrams whose boundless reach requires a world of thought to penetrate. There are magnificent descriptions and startling denouements. There is all that goes to make up a sensational work; and, when we have perused it from beginning to end, there is a feeling of dissatisfaction lingering in the mind. It is disagreeable to fall from the cloudy realm of Les Miserables to dull and commonplace earth.

It is rather to introduce the later and cheaper edition of the work, an authorized translation by Lascelles Wraxall, that we allude to the subject. Bound in one volume, and printed in much smaller type, it is furnished for a dollar and a half. This, in opposition to the former expensive edition, must prove a desideratum to readers. In addition, it furnishes a biographical sketch of the illustrious exile. From this we extract some facts relative to his political career, and the cause of his voluntary banishment from France without endorsing all that is said in the form of panegyric:

"When Louis Philippe was on the throne, he raised Victor Hugo to the peerage, and the poet has not been ungrateful; for the portrait which he gives of the Citizen King in 'Les Miserables' is the most minute and just, and at the same time the most flattering, analysis of his character that has ever appeared. When the monarchy was at an end, Victor Hugo was with the republic, and received the high compliment of being sent into the Assembly as the representative of the city of Paris. Here he identified himself with the party which called itself the supporters of order. He would not cast in his lot with the extreme party; on the contrary, he deemed it to be his duty to hold aloof from those who were called 'red republicans;' nevertheless we find him opposing the prosecution of Louis Blanc and Caussidière, and refusing to declare that General Cavaignac deserved well of his country. During his career as a legislator, Hugo denounced capital punishment, opposed the right of work, decided against clubs, progressive taxation, land tax, and the abolition of the substitute system in military service. About this time he founded a newspaper, called *L'Evenement*, which, after being much persecuted, reappeared under the title of *L'Avenement*. In this journal his son, Charles Hugo, wrote such a violent attack upon capital punishment that a prosecution ensued, which Victor Hugo personally defended, his oration on this occasion being regarded as one of the greatest oratorical triumphs of his life.

"The *coup d'etat* of December, 1851, met with a determined and unconquerable opponent in Victor Hugo. He displayed great personal courage on the occasion, and escaped from the hands of Louis Napoleon not without great difficulty. Since that he has lived in voluntary exile, sternly refusing to avail himself of the opportunities which have been offered to him to return to France. For him France, under the present rule, [illegible] to the innermost core of his heart), he will never tread French soil so long as that endures. With his pen, and with his words, upon all occasions, and in all places, he protests against the consequences of the *coup d'etat*. He protests in his works, and in his speeches; but perhaps his most eloquent and effective protest is his absence from France. After his escape, he betook himself to Belgium; but (in spite of what was said in Brussels, the other day, about the free hospitality which Belgium extends to the exile) truth compels us to record that he, with many of his friends, was driven thence and forced to take refuge in Great Britain, the only great and powerful asylum of the exile. At first he took up his residence in Jersey, but a dispute came about between him and the civil authorities of that island, who (to their disgrace be it remembered) drove him forth to seek a refuge in the neighboring and sister island of Guernsey. Here he still lives, surrounded by his wife and family. He occupies Hauteville House, a pretty residence, with a charming garden, standing on the high ground over St. Peter's Port. The house belongs, by a singular coincidence, to the Queen of England, in the right of certain Seigneuries which have devolved to her. So that, as Victor Hugo once said to the writer of these lines, 'My position is somewhat anomalous. I am a republican, and also a peer of France; a Frenchman in exile, who is the tenant of a house held by your Queen as Duchess of Normandy.'

"Since 1851 Victor Hugo has published several smaller works, such as 'Napoleon le Petit' (an energetic attack upon Louis Napoleon), 'Les Chatiments,' and 'Les Contemplations.' This last, a volume of poetry, was published in Paris; but, as if to repay the determined hostility which he has manifested towards itself, the Imperial government has opposed Victor Hugo's attempts to influence his countrymen. A dramatic version of 'Les Miserables,' recently prepared by Charles Hugo, the eldest son of the poet, has been interdicted the French stage; and even a portrait, prepared for the *Illustration*, and intended to accompany an account of the Brussels banquet, has been suppressed by the censorship. Such petty hostilities may be taken as proofs of the power of the poet, or the littleness of his opponents,—very possibly of both.

"Of his private career much need not be said. Victor Hugo was married in 1822 to Mlle. Foucher. He has two sons, Charles Victor and François Victor. The former wrote in his father's journal, *L'Evenement*, and, in consequence of his article on capital punishment, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, which he underwent at the Conciergerie. François Victor has produced several works, notably a book on the island of Jersey, its monuments and history, and a translation of Shakspeare, which is now appearing, and which is the only good translation of our own glorious bard that any Frenchman has made."

Published by W. J. Pooley & Co., New York. For sale by McNally & Co. and W. B. Keen, Chicago.

ANDREE DE TAVERNAY. BY ALEX. DUMAS.

[illegible] plot is closely interwoven with the dawning of the French revolution, and the downfall and death of Louis Sixteenth. There is enough of horror about the history of those times to satisfy the most craving imagination for scenes of blood and suffering. Dumas in this work makes no attempt to add to the miseries unfolded by the history of the Sixteenth Louis. In many respects Andree de Taverney is a history, and accurate one, of the most noted events of that period. Its pictures of the court and of the populace of Paris are graphic and life-like, and will reach many readers that works of more pretension and research would fail to interest. The devotion of Charny to the monarchy and the Queen is not overdrawn. Its counterpart may be found in the every-day history of the times. The King loses something of the gloss which history has thrown around him, in Dumas' narrative. Cagliostro is thus made to sum up his character: "During this two months of captivity, he exhibited all there could be in the way of innocence to affect and make respected. The blacksmiths (that imprisoned him) changed him, remade him, as the sculptor brings forth the statue from the block of marble by dint of blows and cuts, as was carved out of this heavy nature—the prosaic being, vulgar, submerged in sensual habits, rigidly devout, not in the manner of an elevated mind, but like a parish serving man—a figure of courage and patience. They so elevated this poor King that it came to pass that his wife loved him!" There is no straining after effect in the narrative, but, on the contrary, an evident aim at simplicity and terseness of expression. Those who wish to refresh their memories of the French revolution, without wading through the histories, "luminous and voluminous," that have been written of it, cannot do better than run through Andree de Taverney.

Published by Peterson, Philadelphia; for sale by McNally & Co. and J. R. Walsh, Chicago.

A TIMELY SHOT.—The Peru (Ill.) *Herald* learns that one night last week, a German farmer near Granville caught a thief in the act of stealing a span of horses from the barn, whereupon he took his gun and shot the thief on the spot.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONERS.—The number of revolutionary soldiers whose names were upon the pension list June 30th, 1862, was 30—12, or nearly two fifths, having died during the year.

FIRE.—In Upper Alton, on Wednesday night, the residence of F. Hewitt was destroyed by fire. Loss $5,000; insured for $1,800.

BEVERAGES.

What We Are to Drink.

No question appeals more forcibly to the people of Chicago than the very important one of beverages, and, as long as Chicago River exists in its present pestilential condition, none will be apt to banish the question from their minds. To run all the nastiness of our streets, and alleys, and yards through the sewers, river, and hydraulic mains, directly back to our own doors, for daily consumption on our tables, is a little too much for forgetfulness.

Somebody has issued a little book on beverages which possesses an interest, as relating directly to these points, as well as to some others which are common to the household. One Hundred Beverages is its title, and, although the number is eked out by a few trashy recipes, there is much sound sense in what is said about table beverages. Here is something about water:

"RAIN WATER

Is the purest of all natural waters, but not the best fitted for natural use; it is rendered impure, especially in cities, by the sooty particles derived from the air, and it also contains a small quantity of ammonia (volatile alkali) from the same source; its freedom from saline substances renders it liable to dissolve a minute quantity of lead from the gutters, cisterns, and pipes through which it flows, and it is thereby rendered unwholesome. If used as a beverage, rain water should be boiled to drive off the ammonia it contains, and strained or filtered to separate the sooty particles, but even then it does not form a desirable beverage, as from the want of saline matters, and the absence of the air which is expelled in boiling, its taste is mawkish and unpleasant. Rain water that has been in contact with lead should on no account be used for drink.

"N. B. By adding monthly an ounce of Epsom salts to the cistern in which rain water is collected, an insoluble covering is formed on the lead which prevents its being dissolved.

"SPRING, WELL, AND PUMP WATERS

"These kinds of water, which may all be referred to the same source, are frequently distinguished by their extreme *hardness*, this quality, dependent upon the presence of earthy salts (chiefly sulphate and carbonate of lime), renders them quite unfit for use in tea making or cooking, and causes them to be injurious to persons suffering from indigestion. The natural instinct of the horse often leads him to reject the most transparent well-water for that of the most turbid stream.

"N. B. The water of pumps situated near church yards is always contaminated by the deep drainage and ooze; it is unwholesome in the extreme.

"RIVER WATER

In its purest state may be regarded as the best fitted for human use; near cities it is always impure, containing suspended, organic matters, that require to be separated by filtration, before it is used as a beverage or for cookery."

FILTERED WATER.

Here is something every housekeeper in Chicago should know. It costs little or nothing, is easily accessible, and it will attain the end desired—pure water:

"The cheapest and most efficient filter, on a small scale, may be thus made: Take a very large common garden flowerpot, over the hole in the bottom place a piece of sponge, on which put a layer of small stones, fill the pot two-thirds of the way up with a mixture of one part coarsely powdered *freshly burned* charcoal, and two parts well washed, clear, sharp sand; on the top lay a piece of thick flannel, which is to be pressed down in the centre, but tied securely over the rim. The flannel will form a basin, into which the water to be filtered is to be poured, when it will be found to flow out rapidly, and perfectly clear; the flannel, which separates the grosser impurities, should be frequently removed and washed, and the sand and charcoal changed two or three times a year. The action of this filter is superior to many of those sold at high prices, and it possesses the recommendation of being easily cleaned.

"TOAST AND WATER

Is made by toasting, very highly, a thick crust of stale bread, or a plain unbuttered biscuit, and then plunging it into a jug of *boiling* water; the water should not be poured on to the toast, as the latter is thereby broken, and the drink rendered turbid; if the bread is burned instead of toasted, an unpleasant flavor is imparted to the water; a large quantity should not be made at once, as it acquires by keeping a disagreeable, mawkish taste.

"As Soyer is the rage among temperance folks at the present time, we add his directions for making this beverage: 'To make toast and water to perfection, proceed as follows: Cut a piece of crusty bread, about a quarter of a pound in weight, place it upon a fork, and hold it about six inches from the fire, turn it often, and keep moving it [illegible] color, then place it [illegible] of boiling water over it, cover the jug until cold, and then strain into a clean jug, and it is ready for use; never leave the toast in it, for in summer it would cause fermentation in a short time. I would almost venture that such toast and water, as I have described, would keep good a considerable time in bottles.'

"'MAKING TEA.'

"The making of tea is a subject every one is so well practiced in, that it is scarcely necessary to give directions; the essential requisites are: 1. Good tea; 2. A good teapot, that is, one of a plain shape, free from ornaments, which give a larger surface to throw off the heat, or from fittings and mouldings, which prevent the inside being wiped clean and dry after use. 3. Boiling soft water. When soft water cannot be obtained, a small portion of carbonate of soda is often used to correct the hardness of the water, but in general it is employed in great excess, when it renders the tea soapy and mawkish; for a large teapot a quantity the size of a pea is amply sufficient.

"As the making of tea is a subject in which every one is interested, we add the directions of two men almost equally celebrated, the one as a poet, the other as a *cuisinier* (or cook):

"'TEA—LEIGH HUNT'S RECIPE.

"'Dear reader, male or female (very dear, if the latter), do you know how to make good tea? because if you do not (and we have known many otherwise accomplished persons fail in that desideratum), here is a recipe for you.

"'In the first place the tea-pot must be thoroughly clean, and the water thoroughly boiling. There should not be a leaf of stale tea left from the last meal. The tastes of boiling are various with different people, but there can be no uncertainty if the steam come out of the lid of the kettle; and it is best therefore to be sure upon that evidence.

"'No good tea can be depended upon from an urn, because an urn cannot be kept boiling, and water should never be put upon tea but in a thoroughly and immediately boiling state. If it has done boiling it should be made to boil again. Boiling, proportion, and attention are the three magic words of tea making. The water should be soft, hard water being sure to spoil the best tea; and it is advisable to prepare the teapot against a chill by letting a small quantity of hot water stand in it before you begin, emptying it out of course, when you do so. These premises being taken care of, excellent tea can be made for one person, by putting into the pot two or three tea-spoonfuls, and as much water as will cover the quantity; let this stand five minutes, and then add as much more as will twice fill the cup you are going to use. Leave this additional water another five minutes, and then, *first* putting the sugar and milk into the cup, pour out the tea, making sure to put in another cup of boiling water *directly*.'

"'TEA—SOYER'S NEW PLAN.

"'Soyer recommends the following plan, and from repeated experience we can speak very decidedly in its favor. Put the tea in a perfectly clean and dry teapot, [illegible] and the tea by placing them before the fire; then fill the teapot with boiling water; allow it to stand for five minutes, and it is ready.

"'This method improves the fragrance of the tea very considerably, slightly, but pleasantly, altering the flavor; it appears to act by removing any trace of moisture or dampness from the tea, and by developing the aromatic principle. It will be found well worth a trial.

"'THE MAKING OF GOOD COFFEE

Is a very rare thing in this country; most persons boil it, thus making a decoction instead of an infusion; this effectually gets rid of the delicate and agreeable aromatic flavor, and leaves a comparatively tasteless beverage. The following particulars will be found worth attention:

"Never buy your coffee ground, but grind it yourself, immediately before using it; keep your coffee-pot, whatever kind you may use, wiped clean and dry inside; a damp tea or coffee pot acquires a musty flavor, that spoils the best tea or coffee. The cheapest, and perhaps the best, coffee pots are those made on the *French plan*, called cafetieres. If you have not one of those, adopt the following plan: Put your freshly-ground coffee into the coffee-pot, previously made warm, and pour upon it water *actually boiling*; set the pot by the side of the fire for a few seconds, but do not let it boil up, then pour a cupful out and return it back again to the pot, in order to clear it; having done this, let it stand on the hob or crown to settle, and, in less than five minutes, a transparent, strong, aromatic cup of coffee may be poured out. The proportions of coffee (which should not be too finely ground) recommended are an ounce to a pint or pint and a half of water.

"The milk used with coffee should always be boiled, and used as hot as possible; the boiling of milk imparts a peculiar and exceedingly pleasant flavor to the coffee. White sugar is recommended, as the molasses-like flavor of moist sugar quite overpowers the delicate aroma.

"CAFE AU LAIT.

"The French are justly celebrated for this breakfast coffee, which may be made as follows: Make an infusion, made as above directed, or in a cafetiere, only of *double* the strength, and, when clear, pour it into the breakfast cups, which have been previously half or three parts filled with boiling milk, sweetened with loaf sugar.

"CAFE NOIR.

"The strong, clear, black infusion, made as above, served in small cups, and drank with a large quantity of sugar, is the cafe noir of the French.

"COFFEE—SOYER'S PLAN.

"Put two ounces of ground coffee into a stew pan, which set on the fire, stirring it round with a spoon until quite hot (but not burnt), pour over it a pint of boiling water; cover it closely for five minutes; strain it, warm it again and serve.

"CHOCOLATE—SOYER'S PLAN.

"Scrape two ounces of the cake, which put into a stewpan with a wineglass of water, upon the fire, keeping it stirred with a wooden spoon until rather thick, then work it quickly with the spoon, and stir in half a pint of boiling milk by degrees; serve it up very hot."

PERSONAL ITEMS.

A Roman correspondent of the *Courrier des Marches* states that the mausoleum which Pius IX. has ordered to be erected for himself in the church of Sta. Maria Majore at Rome has commenced. It is to be in the same style as that of Pius VIII. in St. Peter's. Thirty thousand crowns have been assigned for its construction, but there is reason to believe it will cost much more.

The debut of Adelina Patti in Paris was a brilliant success. After her first air in *Il Barbiere* she was showered with bouquets, among which were several adorned with little American flags, flung on the stage by Americans present. The Paris newspapers are unanimous in her praise. Hector Berlioz, in the *Revue Musicale*, advises those who wish to see "gentleness united to *naivete*, Hebe in person, the goddess of youth who has quitted the gods to visit us," to go to the Italian Opera where Patti sings. Berlioz is usually a severe critic, but he seems to be quite fascinated by the little New York girl.

John M. Botts has been presented with a valuable estate in Culpepper county, Virginia, by Franklin Stearns, a Unionman who was for a long time imprisoned with Botts at Castle Thunder, in Richmond.

Boucicault's long-standing suit against the managers of the New Bowery Theatre, New York, for playing the copy-righted play of Colleen Bawn, was terminated last week by a verdict of $500 in favor of the author.

Mrs. F. W. Lander, formerly Miss Jean Davenport, the actress, and widow of the late Gen. Lander, has been appointed Lady Superintendent of Hospitals in the Department of the South, and will soon proceed with her mother to Port Royal, S. C., where they will reside.

An operatic benefit to Mrs. Hinckley, mother of the late Isabella Hinckley Susini, is to be given at the New York Academy of Music in a week or two.

Daniel Drew intends to purchase ground in Carmel, Putnam county, New York, for the purpose of establishing a college there. He proposes to endow it with five hundred thousand dollars.

Gerritt Smith and Thurlow Weed have each contributed $1,000 to the Lancashire Aid Fund.

It is reported that James Gordon Bennett will retire from business on the 1st of January, leaving the *Herald* to his promising son, James G. Bennett, Jr.

Church, the great "sensational" artist, has a new picture on exhibition at Goupil's Gallery. It is called "Under Niagara," and is intended to represent the scene from the foot of the Falls, as it appears to passengers on the famous little "Maid of the Mist." The spectator sees before him the vast sheet of water descending into the gulf below, and from thence sending up a great veil of mist.

The Largest Nursery Establishment in the Northwest.

Correspondence of The Chicago Times.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 6.

A half day on my hands before the train leaves this central city for the commercial centre of the State, and by invitation I visited one of the several large nursery establishments which makes this place so appropriately the home of the State Horticultural Society.

The one visited by me this morning,—and I had no time to visit any of the others,—is that known as the Bloomington Nursery, F. K. Phoenix, proprietor.

This is the largest nursery in the Northwest—the result of twenty-one years' experience in the West on the part of Mr. P., twelve of which were spent at Delavan, Wis.

Mr. Phoenix's large experience has not been lost to the country. There are few more critical and analytical observers, and few men anywhere who can use the pen with better effect as a horticulturist. He has written largely,—indeed, was once an editor of a horticultural paper, I believe,—is cautious in his assertions and conscientious in his recommendations. It is his greatest study to try all things, and select only for the very peculiar soil and climate of the West.

This nursery was established in 1852. It is located about three-fourths of a mile from the public square in Bloomington, between the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis and the Illinois Central Railroads. It consists of one hundred and [illegible] and evergreen, shrubs, ornamental and fruitful; and plants, in the borders and green houses. Of these last named there are two large structures,—one new one, built on a plan novel to the writer, who has visited many before. It is 75 feet long, 13 feet wide, with an ascending flue,—all sunk beneath the ground, so that the plant beds are very nearly level with the surface of the ground. The glass is more nearly level than any I have ever before seen, and has an eastern exposure. It has been visited, during the present week, by many horticulturists, who commend the principle on which it is constructed. It costs about $400. Added to these two, large green houses to a large amount of glass in plant-houses and frames. Some idea of the extent of the business of this establishment may be formed by the knowledge of the fact that an average of forty hands are employed on the grounds the year around, and that 100,000 feet of boards are annually used for packing boxes.

I asked Mr. P. to make me a rough estimate of the amount of nursery stock now growing in his grounds which he regards available for market. The following are the items which he gave me as a part of his stock: 3,500,000 grafted apple trees, one to four years old; 100,000 pear trees, of all sizes; 30,000 peach, cherry, plum, &c.; 30,000 grapes; 30,000 currants, with acres of strawberries and other small fruits; the famous White Willow for cuttings, &c., &c., *ad libitum*.

But this is not all. The above are useful items. The ornamental stock is large,—say 500,000 hardy evergreens, largely of nursery sizes, including several rare sorts, and an immense stock of ornamental deciduous trees and shrubs, weepers, &c. He says he has 10,000 roses and an immense number of tulips, hyacinths, dahlias and green-house, garden, and bedding-out plants.

It is with a little State pride that I call attention to this establishment, inasmuch as it is generally believed, or at least too generally believed for the good of the planters, that, to get any thing good or rare, we must import it from an eastern State.

It is hardly necessary for me to say aught of the relative advantage of purchasing trees at home, that are acclimated here, and are grown by a man thoroughly posted as to the suitability and adaptability of varieties to localities. This is not intended as an advertisement, wherein all the *pros* and *cons* are discussed and disposed of. Neither need I undertake to enlighten the reader as to prices; for Mr. Phoenix's elaborate catalogues will post you. But I do urge—that, [illegible] establishment, you visit your own home institutions and see whether you cannot select for yourself better at your own door. In urging this I am only doing a duty every man owes to enterprises that help bear the burden of State taxes, and contribute to the building up of beautiful rural homes where are now unbroken prairies, unrelieved by the modifying influences of trees and shrubs. And talking of these modifying influences reminds me of a striking impression made upon my mind this morning, of the influence of evergreens in the modification of temperature. Passing through the nursery, the thermometer showing about forty degrees of frost, and a biting, stinging north wind driving down the alleys, we chanced to come to the blocks of White Pine, which bordered the north side of the plantation of more tender fruit and ornamental shrubs about the house. Hastening under the lee of this evergreen palisade, we found no wind filtering through the green needles and the temperature several degrees warmer. The change was wonderful and exceedingly agreeable.

But a word may profitably be said of the White Pine for a timber tree for our prairies. It is really of far greater value for all purposes than this White Willow (*Salix Alba of Gray*), about which there has been so much talk here, and which, through the agency of anxious peddlers, is taking so much money out of the pockets of farmers,—money too at the rate of at least three to one for value received.

First, the White Pine is an evergreen,—a beautiful object in both winter and summer. It grows as rapidly as the White Willow, nearly, if not quite; grows straight, and will bear crowding equally well,—hence will make quite as good a fence. And, as a timber for all economical purposes, it is far ahead in every respect. For your correspondent has less faith in the White Willow for timber purposes than have many of those reputable horticulturists who have cuttings to sell at six or seven or eight dollars per thousand, or even three and four dollars, when they can be profitably and plentifully supplied at two dollars per thousand.

SHARP.—The projectors of the State Street Railroad, in Rochester, were threatened by the property holders with an injunction. To avoid this, the company put five hundred laborers on the street early on Thursday morning, the 27th ult., and at eight the road was down and completed. Thursday being Thanksgiving, no writ of injunction could be obtained, and the work was accomplished without interruption.

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The Times.

CHICAGO, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13.

THE NEWS.

There was no engagement in the vicinity of Fredericksburg yesterday, though some artillery firing took place. The enemy occupy in force the south bank of the Massaponix Creek, our advance being within three-quarters of a mile of that stream. There are indications of an evacuation of the rebel position. If such a step is not taken, a battle will be of immediate occurrence. Sigel has advanced to Culpepper, which is regarded as indicative of a march to Gordonsville for the purpose of protecting Burnside's flank.

There are various reports as to the movements of Pemberton, the rebel commander in Mississippi. One is, that he has retreated as far south as Canton, twenty-three miles northeast of Jackson, the capital of the State; while another is, that he has retired upon Grenada. Grant is in pursuit, but his advance is seriously retarded by muddy roads, the rainy season having set in.

The rebels are again moving into Kentucky, and it is thought that they will make a push for the Ohio River. Morgan and Forrest are in motion, and the cutting of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is hourly expected. A general engagement between the Army of the Cumberland, under Gen. Rosecrans, and the rebel forces under Gens. Bragg and Johnston, is considered as certain to occur soon. A rebellion is reported in East Tennessee against the enforcement of the conscription act.

A delegation of parsons,—assuming to speak, undoubtedly, "in the name of Almighty God,"—waited on the President yesterday, and urged him not to recede from his emancipation proclamation. Murder, torture, rape, conflagration,—every outrage capable of being perpetrated by semi-savages,—are regarded as holy instrumentalities by these high priests of abolition. Women and children of our own blood will be the sufferers; but what, in the estimation of these followers of "the meek and lowly Jesus," are the sufferings of seven millions of Anglo-Saxon women and children, compared with the release from servitude of four millions of "American citizens of African descent"? As an offset to the prayer of the preachers, we have a statement, on the authority of a leading Unionist of Kentucky, that, if the emancipation proclamation shall be carried out, the Legislature of that State will vote unanimously for secession from the Union and annexation to the Southern Confederacy.

The administration announce, through the medium of the Associated Press agent at Washington, that France will prosecute no further her proposition for mediation.

Gov. Vance, in his message to the Legislature of North Carolina, denounces the conscript act and the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, but manifests nothing like Union sentiment,—appealing to "that stern and determined devotion to our cause which alone can sustain a revolution."

The N. Y. *Evening Post* states that several prominent officers of the United States army have offered their services to Mexico in her contest with France.

THE EVENING EDITION OF "THE TIMES."

The changes in the hour of departure of the trains on several of the railways out of this city will enhance the value of the *Evening Edition* of THE TIMES in many localities.

This edition is published at 5 o'clock, P. M., and contains all the intelligence received up to that hour by telegraph and the mails, together with commercial and other local intelligence.

We present it to the public in the confident belief that it will be found the best evening newspaper issued in the city.

It is furnished to news-dealers at the same rates as the morning edition.

MR. SEWARD'S DIPLOMATIC CORRESPONDENCE.

The diplomatic correspondence recently published throws light upon many transactions of the government that the country has hitherto only seen as through a glass darkly. A very [illegible] publication by Count Adam Gurowski of his diary while holding a clerkship in the State Department at Washington. The Count, in this interesting period of his existence, enjoyed the honors and emoluments of two offices,—clerk in the State Department and *attaché* and correspondent of the New York *Tribune*. Acting in this latter capacity, he was brought into confidential connection with Sumner, Wade, Wilson, Greeley, and other men of that ilk. From this it will be seen that the Count was no mere quill-driver, but an agent, and an important one, in the plots and counterplots of the patriots above named. He enjoyed abundant opportunities of obtaining inside views of the workings of the Cabinet upon all important subjects, which he improved with astonishing impudence and industry. The Count having a high opinion of his own ability, and a not very favorable one of Mr. Seward's capacity as a diplomat—confident also of his backing, became somewhat meddlesome in the State Department. This overestimate of his own, and underestimate of the Premier's brains, led to his ejectment from his clerkship by the Secretary. His dismissal roused his ire, and he is taking his revenge by publishing his diary and making a revelation of all he knows (perhaps something more) respecting the constitution and working of the Cabinet.

It is enough to say, without quoting from the Count, that Mr. Seward's influence, which was largely in the ascendant at the beginning of the administration, was checked by the admission of Messrs. Chase and Blair. Cameron was a Sewardite, and was sent to Russia for this very reason, and not because he was dishonest, or incompetent, or had plundered the government, or for the reason given by himself, that "neither the President or I (he) knew anything about military affairs." Cameron dismissed, and Stanton in his place, Mr. Seward had a very uncomfortable berth. The Cabinet as it now stands is thus pithily described by the Count: "The Cabinet is a violent mixing or putting together of inimical and repulsive forces, which, if they do not devour, at the best will neutralize each other." Between these repulsive forces, the President has been thrown back and forth like a shuttlecock, until, tired and worn, he begged the Border States to relieve him from what he termed a "pressure." This explanation by the Count, confirming what was [illegible] account for the radical changes in policy successively defended in Mr. Seward's instructions and explanations to our foreign Ministers. The Secretary of State has too much regard for consistency not to acknowledge that the reasons given by him in his dispatches to Messrs. Dayton and Adams during the winter and spring against the issuance of a proclamation of emancipation were equally forcible and cogent in September. He was compelled, on the 22d of September, to retract all he had uttered on the subject from the time of his installation in office. The world was then informed of our inability to subdue the rebellion except by the use of measures which Mr. Seward had said were calculated to produce "a social revolution here, with all its horrors, like the slave insurrection in San Domingo."

This circular dispatch to all the diplomatic and consular officers in Europe dated September 22d must have been a great humiliation to Mr. Seward. But it was not the first time he had been compelled to retreat his representations to European governments.

The campaign on the Peninsula, as planned by McClellan, was foreshadowed by Mr. Seward in his diplomatic dispatches, and the successes and results that were likely to follow were duly set forth. But when the imbecility of the President and malice of the Secretary of War had rendered the plans of McClellan abortive—when instead of the capture of the rebel capital, we were treated to a seven days' battle in front of its intrenchments, and the Army of the Potomac retired from the Chickahominy to the James, it devolved upon the Secretary of State to explain to the world the reasons of the failure. If Mr. Seward wished to revenge his crosses in the Cabinet by exposing the incapacity and malice of those who had been plotting against him, he could have chosen no more effectual mode of doing so than in the publication of this correspondence. Its successive dates are indexes of the vacillation reigning in the Cabinet upon subjects discussed in the letters. There has been no steady adherence to a single policy announced at the commencement of the administration. Each letter sent to our representatives in Europe has contradicted the one that preceded it. There has been no consistency save in our frequency of change. And now, in the closing of the year, we may well ask, as did Mr. Seward at its beginning, in speaking of emancipation, "Whether in inaugurating such a revolution, slavery, protesting against its ferocity and inhumanity, should prove the victor?"

THE Episcopalian clergymen whom Gen. Butler banished from New Orleans to New York have published a card in the papers of the latter city, explaining the nature of their contumacy. It appears that they were willing to omit the prayer for the President from the services entirely, but were not willing to pray for Mr. Lincoln, as it was forbidden by the liturgy of the Southern Church with which they were in connection. This concession was not sufficient for Gen. Butler. He was evidently of the opinion that the President was not past praying for, and commanded the clergymen to intercede for him for the grace he so much needs. It has become somewhat too fashionable for petty military commanders to annoy Episcopalian clergymen in the southern States. We know of no reason why that denomination more than others should be required to intercede for the President. We know of no reason why the Reverend Cheever should enjoy perfect freedom to imprecate him in New York, and clergymen should be banished for not praying for him in New Orleans. If Episcopalians see proper to change their liturgy, is it a criminal offence? If they choose to omit a prayer in their church service, is it a crime to be punished with banishment? But suppose they pray for Jeff. Davis, whose business is it? Are they not commanded to pray for all men? Doctor Mitchell, of Florence, Alabama, was dragged from his desk and imprisoned at Alton for interceding for Jeff. Davis *and his enemies*. There was more of Christianity in that prayer than any we have heard of being offered by an abolition clergyman upon political subjects. They don't pray for their enemies, but they curse them with an ingenuity and malignity that would excite envy in the school for swearing. We have always supposed that a Christian in this country was permitted to shape his prayer according to his fancy. And we have not supposed that it was unchristian or heretical to pray for any living human being. Bobby Burns prayed for the devil, and disclosed a loving and charitable heart in doing so. We have no doubt the three clergymen whom Gen. Butler has banished would pray for him, and have forgiven him, inasmuch as he is a native of a State that has inculcated bigotry and uncharitableness, and whose inhabitants in early days amused themselves with burning witches and banishing Quakers.

In the Senate, on Monday, Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, said the speech of Mr. Powell, of Kentucky, reminded him of one of Breckinridge's old speeches, except that it was impossible for Mr Powell to improve those of his late colleague now in the rebel army.

Mr. Powell retorted that if the Senator meant to charge disloyalty upon him, let him say so plainly, without innuendo, and he would meet it in a way that would prevent all debate on that subject in the Senate Chamber.

The remark of Mr. Powell to which exceptions were taken was, that the President had violated the constitution in his arbitrary arrests, and he defied the Senator from Maine, or any other on the floor, to the lists on that question.

The intimation of Mr. Powell that he was ready to vindicate his loyalty at last place cannot certainly be considered a proper argument to be used in the United States Senate. There was about it the odor of bluff. Nevertheless, we have no doubt Mr. Powell would make good his words.

But if Mr. Powell's rejoinder was improper, it was excusable under the provocation. If the abolition majority in Congress can find no better reply to make to the arguments presented by democrats than to stigmatize democrats as traitors, they must expect to encounter such retorts as Powell gave Fessenden. If the rules of courtesy and decency are outraged in the Senate, those who give the provocation will be the guilty parties.

THE New York *Tribune* says it has hitherto condemned arbitrary arrests on the assumption that loyal juries could be found to convict traitors, but it now confesses that its faith is shaken in the soundness of the assumption. Its conviction of error arose from the acquittal of A. J. Houston at Indianapolis upon his trial for treason, and upon its belief that ex-Marshal Kane, if tried [illegible]

Because two men could corruptly influence juries in their particular localities, the trial by jury is to be abolished and the liberty of every citizen placed at the disposal of the Secretary of War. If the allegations of the *Tribune* are true respecting Houston and Kane, this is what its argument amounts to. So far as Kane is concerned, he has had no trial, and the *Tribune* only conjectures that he would be acquitted "because it would be hard to keep the panel entirely clear of democrats."

If the *Tribune* doubts the willingness of democrats to convict traitors, it can have its doubts solved by the editor of that sheet shaking off so much of his cowardice as will enable him to put in practice a very small fraction of the treason he has perpetrated, and submitting himself to a jury of democrats.

IRON-CLADS FOR THE REBELS.—The Halifax *Chronicle* of Nov. 25 speaks thus definitely, and apparently reliably, in regard to the construction of iron clads for the rebels in England:

"In the yard of the government contractor at Liverpool there is a shed wherein two massive frames are slowly reaching completion, which have not been provided for by the First Lord of the Admiralty, and which are evidently destined to bear ere long, not the 'meteor flag' but the southern cross of the new Confederacy. Five iron-clads, it is certain, will soon be launched. For equipments to this small but grim fleet the southerners have at hand stores of arms and ammunition, cautiously purchased and stored."

The *Chronicle* connects Lieut. Maury's visit to Europe with these vessels.

THE COLLECTION OF DEFACED POSTAGE STAMPS.—The Postoffice Department has an eye upon the parties who are so industriously engaged in the collection of defaced postage stamps, as they allege for the manufacture of *papier mache*. A special agent recently found in a village in the western part of New York State an accumulation of between fifty and sixty thousand stamps, which has been removed from letters to be sent to parties in New York city who had contracted for them. Those who gathered them were in good faith, but it is not so clear that this was the case with those to whom they were to be sent.

POSTAL PAYMENTS.—The Toronto *Globe* says that a customs dispute has arisen between the Canadian and American governments, in reference to the payment of the balance due for postal services by the department at Washington to that [illegible] provincial currency, contending that Canada is in the position of an ordinary contractor, and must accept payment as such in the currency of the government which employs her. The *Globe* thinks that the service, being rendered in Canada, ought to be paid for in Canadian currency.

THE LAST "SELL" ON OUR ENGLISH "COUSINS."—George Thompson, the notorious English abolitionist who was in this country and created considerable disturbance a few years ago, writes from London to his Massachusetts friends that the colored individual who passed himself in New York and other cities as "Jeff. Davis' coachman" and made a "good thing" of it, has turned up in her Majesty's dominions. Mr. Thompson is delighted with his new companion, as, he says, are also "Mrs. Thompson and my daughter Edith."

INGENIOUS EVASION OF THE TAX LAW.—The New Bedford *Mercury* relates how a resident of the sperm city, more "cute than conscientious," managed to avoid the revenue tax on his carriage, which, to escape taxation, must be valued at less than $75. He offered to sell the carriage to a carriage-maker who did not want to buy, but who, when pertinaciously pressed to make an offer, named $50. The owner forthwith reported this "valuation" to the Assessor and carried his point.

LIST OF CASUALTIES.—Four clerks have been engaged over three months in the Surgeon General's office, in the compilation, in chronological order, from official reports, of a complete list of all the casualties since the outbreak of the war. The difficulties of the undertaking are so great that they got through with the casualties of 1861 only about a week since. As the severest losses of life occurred in 1862, the list will not probably be completed for several months.

A TERRIBLE FATE.—Charles T. Hedges, a citizen of Spencer, Roane county, Western Virginia, and for some time past prominent as the leader of a guerrilla gang, met with a terrible fate a few days since. Some Union dragoons rode up to his house, called him out, and, in the presence of his wife and one or two small children (the only members of the family at home), shot him dead. They then dismounted and set fire to his clothes, actually burning his body to a crisp.

"OUT OF THE RING."—Tom Sayers is out of the ring for life. He thus announces the fact in the newspapers at London: "Tom Sayers begs most respectfully to state that he will never again fight or second any man who may fight."

THE LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

NO ENGAGEMENT IN THE VICINITY OF FREDERICKSBURG YESTERDAY.

The Enemy Occupy the South Bank of the Massaponix.

A BATTLE IMMINENT IF THEY DO NOT EVACUATE.

THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT NOT TO PROSECUTE THEIR MEDIATION PROPOSITION.

SIGEL ADVANCES TO CULPEPPER.

REBELS MOVING AGAIN INTO KENTUCKY, AND WILL PROBABLY PUSH FOR THE OHIO.

BELIEF THAT ROSECRANS WILL SOON HAVE A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT.

Pemberton Retreats to Grenada or Canton, Miss.

Grant in Pursuit, but Retarded by Muddy Roads.

The Kentucky Legislature to Vote for Secession if the Emancipation Proclamation be Carried Out.

Rebellion in East Tennessee to Avoid the Conscription.

&c., &c., &c.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The *Herald* has the following special:

"HEADQUARTERS OPPOSITE FREDERICKSBURG, Dec. 11—3 P. M.

"Between 4 and 5 o'clock this morning, the pontoon train, in charge of the Seventeenth and Fiftieth New York Engineers, under command of Gen. Woodbury, proceeded to the river bank, where, with infantry supports, an attempt was made to throw three bridges across the river. A dull haze so obscured the movement that for a time it was not discovered by the rebel pickets. The pontooneers had succeeded in partially constructing the bridges, when the rebels suddenly opened a brisk and deadly fire of musketry from along the banks of the river and the windows of houses, compelling a cessation of work. Returning to the cover of the surrounding hills, the men again formed, and about 6 o'clock the attempt was renewed, but the rebels had now been thoroughly aroused, and, with reinforcements of sharpshooters, swarmed to the opposite banks and houses. Nothing daunted by the hot fire which they poured in at the reappearance of our troops, the pontooneers went gallantly to work, but in vain. A storm of bullets enveloped them. The planks and boats were riddled by every volley. Once more they were compelled to withdraw, and fall back to the cover of a ridge of hills running parallel with the river.

"It was evident that the rebels had determined to use the houses of the city for a defence, contrary to an implied agreement in the correspondence which had recently passed by a flag of truce. Orders were given to our artillerymen to open fire [illegible] wards', Buttenberg's, and other batteries of the Ninth Corps, together with the batteries of the corps in the right and left of the city, commenced an almost simultaneous bombardment. The fog was so dense that it was impossible to see but a short distance beyond the edge of the river. The houses, however, in which rebel sharpshooters had ensconced themselves were plainly visible, and to them the fire was for a time particularly directed. The effect was their partial demolition. In a short time after the first fire they became untenable by the rebel riflemen, who retreated to the rear of the town, where they took shelter behind as yet unharmed buildings.

"By 7 o'clock the bombardment became general, and from that time until 1 o'clock the roar of artillery was incessant. The batteries of the Ninth raked the streets with shell, shrapnel, and grape, though the fog still continued to obscure in a measure the results of these discharges. The rebels, with the greatest stubbornness, still kept within the city, and at times parties of them could be seen going from one point to another on a double quick. The carnage cannot but be fearful amongst them. It was somewhat singular that the rebel batteries did not return the fire of our guns. Up to the present time they have not opened.

"At about 10 o'clock the engineers formed for the third attempt to construct the bridges. After the previous ineffectual attempts on the part of the engineers to cross, a party of 80 men of the Eighth Connecticut, under Capt. Marsh, volunteered to assist in this new endeavor to finish the bridges, and once more the column with this reinforcement started. Under direction of Gen. Woodbury, they seized planks and carried out some dozen to the end of the string of boats, placed a part of them, and were then compelled to retire under a very galling fire from the rebel sharpshooters, who were ensconced securely in rifle-pits below the range of our artillery, and within fifteen or twenty feet of the river's edge. The engineers suffered severely. The movement having been interrupted, the whole party were ordered back to their original position.

"At 11 o'clock it was discovered that one of the houses was on fire. The flames, which commenced in a westerly part of the city, soon spread, and Fredericksburg is now enveloped in fire and smoke.

"An enfilading fire has opened on the rebel rifle pits up the river. It has been successful so far in driving the sharpshooters from the vicinity of the railroad depot. The engineers are now constructing the bridges across the river. The rebels still maintain their ground opposite the [illegible] ner's headquarters are *en route* to make a charge across the river at one of the fords."

AQUIA CREEK, MIDNIGHT, Dec. 11.

Intelligence from the front to-night states that our forces have crossed the river, and are now in possession of Fredericksburg. The enfilading fire from our batteries on the right succeeded in driving the rebels from their rifle pits on the river edge, thereby permitting an easy and rapid construction of the pontoon bridges.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

A special from Washington to the Philadelphia *Press*, dated *yesterday*, states that "Private dispatches were received last night from Fredericksburg, which say that the greater part of Franklin's division crossed safely, throwing out pickets in those of Hooker's at Fredericksburg. Our pickets were advancing towards those of the enemy.

"The city was on fire, but it was thought that most of the buildings would be saved.

"The enemy has been skirmishing all day with our advance, but gradually fell back.

"Our losses are insignificant as far as known."

Gen. Parke telegraphed: "We are in full possession of Fredericksburg to-night. The whole army will be over, ready to engage the enemy, to-morrow."

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The Philadelphia *Press* announces Sigel's advance to Culpepper, which is indicative of a march to Gordonsville and protection to Gen. Burnside's flank.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday morning, Dec. 12—10 o'clock.

After occupying the river front of the city, last night, we lost about 100 men in killed and wounded, while driving the rebels through the city. They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. Not much mercy was shown to those who were caught.

This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but now it is partially cleared away.

The troops commenced moving at an early hour, Maj. Gen. Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by Maj. Gen. Hooker's division. Gen. Franklin's division, which crossed nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over.

At a quarter past 8 the first gun was fired, the engagement lasting about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply.

It is thought that the troops will all be over at noon.

Information received during the night and this morning, from deserters and prisoners shows that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first one being one mile back, and the second a mile from the first.

The whole army is in rapid motion and well concentrated, and the troops are in excellent spirits, and anxious to be led on the enemy's works. The enemy has concentrated his forces, and, it is believed, will give battle. Much will depend upon the result of to-day. All feel sanguine of success.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Evening, Dec. 12.

At 10 o'clock this morning the fog began to clear away, but before 11 o'clock the air was again thick, which continued until 2 o'clock, when the fog entirely disappeared.

At a quarter past 2 the rebels opened with all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills. Their main fire was directed upon the city, which was filled with our troops. Those guns which were posted on the left of the ridge were opened on the large body of troops which crossed on the two lower bridges, and had formed in line of battle, and were moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massaponix. Although several of their shells exploded over our troops, none were injured.

Gen. Bayard's cavalry, which crossed on the lower bridge, had five men killed while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position.

The troops which crossed below are sleeping on their arms to-night, the advance being three-quarters of a mile of the Massaponix Creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock. The enemy occupies the opposite side of the creek in force.

The guns posted on the bank this side of the river silenced the enemy's artillery after a duel of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day.

The only damage done by the rebel shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its destruction.

Twenty five of our men were killed last night in the streets while driving the rebels out.

Nearly every house in the city has been damaged more or less by the firing of the past few days. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled, as also all the churches. The fire appeared to be directed on the most prominent of the edifices.

Several cases of wanton destruction of property occurred by our troops when they entered,—property which could be of no use to the enemy. In many houses the furniture was all ruined.

Some of our troops mistook the British flag for a secesh, and tore it from the residence of the British Consul. This morning the owner came over to recover it, and it was returned to him.

The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in a position to cross at any time.

There are indications of the enemy evacuating. If they remain, a battle most immediately ensues.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

So far as can be learned, there has been no engagement in the vicinity of Fredericksburg to-day. The indications are that the rebel army has retreated to the south bank of the North Anna River, where it will evidently make a decided stand.

The bombardment yesterday is described as being of a most terrific character. The only severe contest of infantry was over the erection of the bridge on the right, which was not accomplished until after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, though it was commenced to be laid at 3 in the morning. The Seventh Michigan performed a most gallant part at that bridge, crossing the river on pontoons amid a vigorous fire of the enemy, and, leaping on the banks, attacked the rebel infantry in a ferocious manner, killing and driving them off, thus permitting the few remaining planks to be laid, amid the cheers of our infantry on this side.

Gen. Howard's division, composed principally of western men, was the first to enter Fredericksburg. Several large hotels are burned in the city, but it is not laid in ashes as reported. When one of our shells struck a building, it set it on fire as a general thing. The fire was put out in most places when our troops entered the place. Much greater damage would have resulted had not the dust and smoke which hung over the river prevented the range of cannon.

In the Porter court martial, the evidence to-day presented a different phase. Gen. Heintzelman testified, in answer to questions by the court as to the possibility and practicability of marching on such a night as the 27th of August, and whether the railroad track could not have been used as well as the dirt road, that it was not impossible to march troops on such a night, but it would be very difficult, and there would be a good many stragglers. It would have been very difficult to march along the railroad in the night, [illegible] were destroyed and bridges burned. Whether it was practicable for Gen. Porter to march from Warrenton Junction to Bristow, on that night, would depend on the wagons. There were places where wagons would have entirely obstructed the road.

The evidence to-day in the McDowell court of inquiry was principally to the effect that Gen. McDowell never drank anything stronger than water.

Gen. McClellan left for Philadelphia to-day.

Representative Cox yesterday gave a dinner at Willard's to Gen. McClellan and a delegation of gentlemen who are now here from Kentucky. In the course of the sitting the memory of the late Gen. Jackson, of Ky., was toasted, which was responded to by his successor in Congress, Mr. Yeatman, who, in turn, toasted Gen. McClellan, in response, Gen. McClellan made a few remarks, ending with a sentiment highly complimentary and wishing all success to Gen. Burnside and the Army of the Potomac.

To-day another delegation of northern ministers called on the President to urge him to stand by the emancipation proclamation. He did not say he would or would not, but thanked them for their advice. Representative Bingham, of Ohio, introduced the crowd.

James Rent, company C, Seventy-first Ohio; Aug. Gertha, company C, Second Michigan; and Andrew Shields, company I, Sixty-first Ohio, have died in hospital.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13.

Official information, just communicated, warrants the assertion that the French government has no idea of prosecuting any further their proposition for an armistice or mediation.

No propositions of any kind, in any form, from any insurrectionary quarter have been received by President Lincoln, or any of his Cabinet.

No discrimination in regard to the press was made or known at the State Department in regard to the foreign correspondence. A remedy will doubtless be applied to prevent further complaints.

The Navy Department has received a letter from Lieut. Commanding English, dated Coast of Florida, stating that the boats belonging to his vessel had captured, the Marion Elver, the English schooners Agnes and Ellen, and sent them to Key West for adjudication.

Much has recently been said about the invention of First Assistant Engineer Whitaker for firing guns under water, as dozens of persons have brought similar plans to the attention of the Navy Department. It is no new invention or secret, having been successfully applied by Fulton and others. No practical importance seems to be attached to this subject.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The *Times*' Washington special says: "It is positively affirmed that Gov. Hamilton, of Texas, sailed with Banks' expedition.

"The Senate Postoffice Committee has authorized its chairman to report in favor of the proposition of sounding for a telegraph line from San Francisco to the Amoor River."

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 12.

The Washington *Star* says: "Dispatches from Grant's army state that we captured 1,200 prisoners while in pursuit of Pemberton's army, and more were coming in daily."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 12.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Rear Admiral Farragut inclosing a report from Lieutenant Commanding McKean Buchanan, of the U. S. gunboat Calhoun, dated off Brashear City, Nov. 28th, stating that an expedition started from the Calhoun on the 26th ult., up Bell River, and returned on the morning of the 28th, with a launch mounting a 12-pounder Dahlgren howitzer, and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew escaped. She had on board sixty tents and a few worthless shot-guns. Commander Buchanan also says he learned that the rebel steamer Vierta was fired and blown up off Last Island, about two weeks before the date of his report. It appears that she broke her piston rod, and sent a boat up for assistance, when, hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went ashore, set fire to and deserted her. Commander Buchanan learned from a rebel officer, who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Franklin, La., and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, clothing, &c.

Acting Master Frederick Crocker, commanding the United States steamer Kensington, in Pensacola Bay, reports to the Navy Department, the 25th of Nov., that on the 20th ult., the British schooner Maria, from Balize, Honduras, and, on the 11th, the rebel schooner Corse, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade at Sabine Pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication.

Commander Caldwell, of the iron-clad gunboat Essex, reports to the Navy Department, off New Orleans, under date of Dec. 1, that he seized, at the depot of the Baton Rouge and Opelousas Railroad, 736 barrels of molasses, and delivered it on board the store ship Fr, agreeably to the order of Rear Admiral Farragut. He states that this molasses is the product of the enemy's country, and was transported to Baton Rouge, for shipment up the river, by a steamer which was captured the day after our arrival.

FROM MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 12.

I paid a visit to Camp Washburne yesterday. The Twenty-eighth Regiment were on parade, and, in point of drill and soldierly bearing, are not behind any regiment that ever left the State. They have received marching orders, and only await transportation facilities, which, it is said, they can have next Sunday.

Thirty of the drafted men discharged by Dr. Smith were re-examined yesterday by Dr. Kreck, and pronounced unfit for service. Large numbers of those accepted by Dr. Smith were discharged by Dr. Kreck. This vindicates Dr. Smith against the charge of bribery.

One hundred and twenty drafted men have arrived from Brown and Kewaunee counties.

FROM CINCINNATI.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.

We hear all sorts of rumors on the streets to-day.

It is a settled conviction, that the rebels are moving again into Kentucky, and will push for the Ohio River. The citizens of Lexington and Frankfort are greatly excited, and predict that the rebel army will be in those cities within ten days.

From Nashville we have statements that Morgan is moving towards Gallatin, and that Forrest, on the west, is endeavoring to form a junction with him. You must not be surprised to hear of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad being cut at almost any hour.

A general engagement with Rosecrans' army is certainly looked for. The rebels are assuming the offensive. Bragg and Johnston are both in command.

There is no truth in the reports that Pemberton's forces are moving to form a junction with Bragg. He is retreating towards Grenada, which point Hovey has left and returned to Helena. Grant is in pursuit, but muddy roads and other impediments render his progress slow.

In Western Virginia all is quiet, and Gen. Cox has returned to Marietta, where his headquarters will be hereafter.

From a leading Union member of the Kentucky Legislature, I learned to-day that, if President Lincoln insists upon carrying out his emancipation proclamation, the Kentucky Legislature will, to a man, vote in favor of secession from the Federal Union, and go with the Southern Confederacy. The indignation throughout the State against the proclamation is very strong, and exciting events on the "Dark and Bloody Ground" are anticipated during the present winter.

I regret to inform you of the suspension of the Louisville *Democrat*, on account of the increased price of paper, the revenue tax, etc. The *Journal* is now the only paper published in the Falls City.

FROM CAIRO.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

CAIRO, Dec. 12.

Intelligence from below is up to the 10th.

Gen. Steele had surrendered the command of Helena to Gen. Gorman. It is understood that Steele will take the field at an early day.

Memphis papers credit the report of Price's and Pemberton's retreat as far south as Canton.

Unfortunately for us the rainy season has set in, so that moving stores is exceedingly difficult.

Our forces under Capt. Owen had destroyed all the rebel transports on the Tallahatchie.

The trade below Helena, referred to yesterday, was lopped by gunboats on Monday. Steamers carried provisions to exchange for cotton. The Pike, Blue Wing, Gladiator, R. Williams, Catahoula, Lake City, Alhambra, and Polar Star were arrested and brought to Helena. They had traded for large quantities of cotton, but were not allowed to bring it up. The boats are to be sent to Cairo. The Pike and Blue Wing are on the way up.

Government intends raising the Eclipse wharf-boat immediately, at the levee of Memphis.

Gen. Morgan, from Cumberland Gap, and Gen. Asboth are at the Gayoso House.

Gen. Tuttle has ordered Maj. Merrill, Provost Marshal, to put every one who has no lawful business in this city at government work. This excellent order, it is hoped, will clear Cairo of the thieves who infest it.

CAIRO, Dec. 12.

From several sources we have confirmation of the report that the rebels in Mississippi are falling back, but to what point is not so certain. One report is that they are taking shelter behind the Big Black, at Canton.

The rainy season has commenced in Mississippi, and already it is with great difficulty that the cannon and wagon trains are moved.

For some time several transports have been engaged in traffic with the Confederates below Helena, as has been reported under authority of government. Salt, provisions, and general plantation supplies have been taken down and exchanged for cotton. This traffic is now pronounced contrary to the regulations of government, and several steamers have been arrested.

After the 15th inst. there will be no more monopoly in the sale of newspapers on the military railroads in this department. That will be put on a par with other legitimate trade.

In consequence of the great number of pimps and thieves now in Cairo, Gen. Tuttle has issued an order that all persons found here without visible means of support shall be arrested and put to work in the Quartermaster's Department.

FROM INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 12.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church holds its anniversary in this city Dec. 14th and 15th. Among the distinguished clergymen who will be in attendance are Rev. Dr. Durbin and Rev. Bishop Janes, of New York; Rev. W. S. Harris, of Ohio; and Rev. F. A. Dieden, of Michigan.

The Supreme Court, in the O'Maley *habeas corpus* case, discharged the petitioner, on the ground that the affidavit on which the Governor of Pennsylvania made his requisition, and Gov. Morton issued the order of rendition, was insufficient.

Habeas corpus cases are almost daily decided in this court, discharging minors under the age of 18, whether they enlisted with or without the consent of their parents. Several cases have been developed where fathers, in order that they might pocket bounty money, have procured, and even forced, their boys to enter the service.

Mild weather has stopped slaughtering. Hogs dull at $4.

FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

NEWBERN, N. C., Dec. 8.

The message of Gov. Vance, of North Carolina, to the General Assembly, dated Nov. 17th, has been received. It is very lengthy, and betrays nothing like a Union sentiment, but appeals to "that stern and determined devotion to our cause which alone can sustain a revolution." He reflects severely upon the conscript law, and bitterly denounces the spirit of speculation and extortion pervading the State. He says flour can now be used only by the rich, and everything has a tendency upward. The plenteousness of money and the high prices of property he alleges as a reason why men should be made to pay their debts.

"North Carolina soldiers," he says, "are still suffering greatly for want of shoes and clothing." The present debt of the State is $50,983,381. He says there is great danger of lawlessness overrunning the land; that people are beginning to forget that there is such a thing as civil law at all; and alludes to the violent and law-defying tendencies of the times, and to the frequency of murder, arson, disregard of obligations, oppression, and injustice.

Referring to the confinement in Salisbury by the Confederate authorities of citizens arrested for alleged political offences, he says what their guilt consists in he does not know, but he does know that they were not arrested by lawful process. He strongly denounces the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus*, the power of which, he says, he learns from newspapers, Congress has conferred upon the President, and says that he is unwilling to see such powers intrusted to any living man.

He objects to the distillation of grain and the diversion of the school fund to war purposes; and concludes by urging upon the Legislature "the vital importance of bringing forth all the powers and resources of the State for the common defence of our country and our cause."

The Raleigh *Standard* says: "A gentleman of this State, who lately escaped from the Yankee lines, informs us that while north he understood that the collection of forces at Suffolk and Newbern by the enemy was designed to advance upon Weldon, Goldsboro, and Raleigh. He also says the taking of Wilmington is in the programme."

It appears that Union and free labor meetings have been held in this city and elsewhere for many weeks. A great free labor demonstration was had at Beaufort a few days ago, creating a profound sensation in the department and throughout the State. The organization of this movement is quietly progressing and enlisting large numbers of adherents.

Information received at headquarters discloses the fact that a powerful reaction against the war is progressing in the interior. Letters from all classes of people, intercepted by the capture of rebel mails, indicate a universal desire for peace.

FROM TENNESSEE AND KENTUCKY.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 11.

It is reported that Bragg has gone to Mississippi, and that Joe Johnson commands the Army of East Tennessee.

Small pox is raging at Chattanooga.

East Tennessee has rebelled to avoid the conscription. Numbers are in arms at Charlotte.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 11—midnight.

Headquarters here are unadvised of the recent events portrayed in New York and Philadelphia papers.

Gen. Boyle ordered the Provost Marshal to empty the negro jails of all runaway contrabands, and has placed the negroes at work.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 12.

Advices just received at headquarters dispel the apprehensions of an immediate engagement in Tennessee.

Morgan was seven miles north of Murfreesboro, organizing another raid into Kentucky.

NASHVILLE, Dec. 12.

All is quiet along the road in the vicinity of Nashville.

Forrest, Triplet and Wood, with three or four thousand men, were at Charlotte, Tenn., yesterday, intending to cross the Cumberland River at Palmyra or Martin's Shoals, between Fort Donelson and Clarksville, it is supposed for the purpose of cutting the railroad or to get supplies.

Col. Stanley Mathews, with the Seventh Pennsylvania Cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin, Tenn., to-day, and drove the rebels from the place. The loss on each side is very slight.

Movement in Favor of Mexico.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

The *Post* says: "The movement in this country in favor of Mexico rapidly assumes definite shape. Several officers of note have offered their services." Doubtful.

From Burlington, Iowa.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 12.

It has rained here all day. The ice in the river moved at 1 P. M. Passengers and freight are unable to cross to-night. Over 5,000 hogs are waiting shipment east.

The Banks Expedition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Additional forces of Banks' expedition left to-day, including the Fiftieth Massachusetts and two companies of Rhode Island cavalry.

AMUSEMENTS.

RICHARD THE THIRD.—Mr. Booth took his benefit last evening in Richard the Third. The audience was large, and the play was well received. As this is the second time during the present engagement that the play has been rendered, and as Mr. Booth evidently deems it his strong part, we shall defer extended comment until time is afforded for more deliberate analysis. The cast was the same as heretofore.

The Robbers is on the bills for to-night. Mr. Booth supports the character of Charles De Moor.

ARTEMAS WARD.—Those who listened to the genial humor which characterized the lecture delivered by this gifted young gentleman in this city last winter, will be pleased to learn that he again visits Chicago within a few days. The subject of his lecture is Sixty Minutes in Africa. It is described by those who have heard it as eminently characteristic of his peculiar vein of humor, and the approbation of the press fully indorses the opinion. The subject is certainly a prolific one, and we doubt not it will be well handled by Mr. Browne.

GOTTSCHALK AND PATTI.—Diego de Vivo, Strakosch's agent, arrived in Chicago yesterday, and secured Bryan Hall for Gottschalk's and Patti's concerts on Friday and Saturday evening next. The sale of reserved seats will commence on Tuesday next at Higgins' music store.

The Eighty-eighth Illinois Regiment—Gross Favoritism by Gov. Yates.

We have been furnished with the following extract from a private letter:

"DEC. 5, 1862.

"SIR—When the Eighty-eighth Regiment (Second Board of Trade) left Chicago, the regiment had not been lettered and the relative rank of the officers determined. At Jeffersonville, Ind., Col. Sherman lettered the regiment, making Capt. Smith's "Company A," the Captain senior Captain, and Lieutenants Chandler and Bigelow senior lieutenants, and the company of Captain Bross "Company D." Capt. Bross did not leave Chicago with the regiment, but remained behind for some time, figuring, through the *Chicago Tribune* influence, and his brother, Deacon Bross, to get Gov. Yates to make him senior officer, and give him company A. The Governor wrote to Col. S., requesting him to so appoint Capt. Bross. The Colonel preferred not to do it, but gave him a higher place than he was entitled to, Co. D., and the Governor afterwards wrote that he would not interfere with the arrangement. So the matter rested. Capt. Smith's company has acted as Co. A. ever since, and has once been mustered into U. S. service for pay. Now the news comes that Gov. Yates has commissioned Bross Captain of Co. A. and it is supposed he has put Capt. Smith and Lieuts. Chandler and Bigelow into Bross' place, Co. D., reducing their rank for the purpose of elevating Bross. These officers don't propose to stand this thing if they can help it. Capt. Bross is the next to the poorest Captain in the regiment,—in fact, knows nothing about military tactics, and can't learn; always blunders on drill, has been under arrest for sleeping at his post on picket and neglect of duty. He could not raise his company when the regiment was organized, but it was made up by drafts from other companies. His company is in bad discipline and disorganized. The commissions will be here in a day or two, and then it is proposed to do something; first, to find out whether Gov. Yates can do this thing at this late day or not, and, then, if he can, all the officers of Capt. Smith's company can do is to resign and get out of the service where such gross acts of partiality are committed.

Human Freedom Illustrated.

PORTLAND, Ill., Dec. 5.

To the Editor of The Chicago Times:

An exemplification of the practical workings of abolition, not so pleasant to some of the parties concerned, lately occurred in Whiteside county. Joseph Weaver, a wealthy abolitionist, received in his domicile some time last summer a runaway negro, hailing from Memphis, who showed his appreciation of the "elevating process" by attempting a nocturnal elopement with his employer's daughter, Emily, but was overtaken about one-half mile from Morrison by the enraged parent, and summarily deprived of his "rights," by being dragged from the side of his "Desdemona" in the vehicle and knocked down. Weaver has been notorious as a conductor on the underground railroad for several years past.

Casualties Among Northwestern Soldiers.

The following is a list of northwestern soldiers who died at Lexington, Ky., between the 27th ult. and the 5th inst.:

Geo Miller, co F, 112th Ill; J Taylor, co E, 97th do; Simon S Arnold, co I, 18th Mich; Aram Kelch, co E, 22d Mich; David Lower, co G, 115th Ill; —— Leonard co E, 22d Mich; Chas Wilmer, co G, 18th do; S D Thompson, co C, do; Jas W Mitchell, co B, 51st Ind; Geo L Bacon, co F, 22d Mich; G M Wright, co D, 19th do; Hans Cannison, co B, 112th Ill; Jas Cunningham, co B, 18th Mich; Newton Willetts, co F, do; Geo M Howell, co A, 22d do; Anderson Lake, co E, 11th do.

The following is a list of soldiers belonging to Illinois regiments in hospital at Harrodsburg, Ky., a few days ago:

80th Regiment—Frank Osburg, co C.

86th Regiment—Wm Boyd, co G; Henry Beade, co D; Jno Barr, co K; Lewis Dial, co H; A O Gardner, co C; J B Gilmore, co A; Wm Sillip, co H; D R Phelps, co D; Barry Prentiss, co G; Martin Steeley, co D; Elias Wheeler, co C; M A Whipp, co G; Francis L Eaton, hospital steward.

88th Regiment—Francis D Obury, co B; A L Ballinger, co I; Robt Chittick co A.

96th Regiment—Jesse Smith, co K; Aralzaman Stanley, co D; Chas Barrett, co —; H Metrel, co K; B F Barton, co E; Wallace W Adbey, co K; Edw Alexander, co D; W M Adams, co E; Sheldon S Borthick, co K; Daniel Benson, co G; William Buckley, co E; T A Cooley, co B; Albert M Conlee, co B; John Chope, co D; —— Champion, co B; John Cashman, co D; E G Cooper, co E; D M Dimmick, co B; George Dimmick, co E; Henry H Early, co K; Wm DeGraff, co E; Miles Earnhart, co A; Peter Fleming co E; W O Fisher, co B; Joseph E Fletcher, co E; Wm Gideon, co B; Wallace Gage, co D; John A Harding, co E; Miles Jones, co D; Geo N Jennings, co E; Roderick Kellogg, do; Jas Lester, co K; Jas Lewis, co E; P P Melandy, co D; Wm A McDonald, co K; Thos Maynard, do; Butler Newton, co H; J P Noggle, co G; Abram L Riplegan, co D; John L Richmond, do; Wm H Richards, co A; L S Rivenburg, co E; W Sterges, co F; Robt E Stanley, co D; Jno Sage, co E; John W Smith, do; E B Strong, do; J O Tucker, co K; Edgar Warner, co E; F Shaffer, do.

125th Regiment—Wm White, co K; Isaac McKnight, do; Thos Coon, co H; John Carmack, co I; J H Blackney, co K; Joseph Sweeney, co D; J C Draper, do; Robt Michaels, col; Wm B Powell, co F; A S Timmons, co K; Wm Wilkins, co C; Jesse Wilson, co H; Daniel Williams, co H.

The following Illinois soldiers died in hospital at Harrodsburg, Ky., between Oct. 30th and Dec. 3d:

John Colwell, co F, 125th regiment; A Hempfling, co F, 86th do; R F Gilmore, co A, do do; Stephen Elsing, co I, 125th do; Isaac Daker, co C, do do; Michael Speck, co C, 85th do; J C Gardner, co C, do do; Edwin Scott, co F, 125th do; Joseph Pancake, co F, do do.

The Convicted Indians in Minnesota—Feeling of the People.

A meeting of the citizens of Mankato, Blue Earth county, Minn., was held on the 3d instant, at which the following among other resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we earnestly demand of the President of the United States the speedy execution of these convicted savages now in prison at this place. We demand it as a sure safeguard to the frontier settlers against the possible recurrence of like outrages. We demand it in the name of humanity, shocked beyond endurance by the late atrocities, which in refined cruelty and inhuman ferocity have no parallel among all the annals of American pioneer settlements; in proof of which we assert what is known through all this border—that peaceable settlers have been scalped, their throats have been cut, their hands and feet cut off, their hearts have been cut out, and their bodies otherwise mutilated in modes too shameless to mention; that women have been shot, tomahawked, brained, burned up in their own dwellings, and tortured to death in ways that rival the infernal ingenuity of the Spanish inquisition; that virgins have been violated until death put an end to their unspeakable agony; that babes, snatched from the arms of screaming, praying mothers, have been pounded to death upon the door or on the hard ground, and in some instances crucified upon the walls of their own homes—and all this by those fiends in human shape, whom government has long pampered, and Christian missionaries have toiled to civilize for the last thirty years. Finally, we demand the execution of these blood-stained wretches in the name of Justice, that attribute of the Infinite God, the demands of which cannot be evaded or put aside. The voice of our brothers' blood cries unto Him from the ground. A great *atonement* must be made before that voice can be appeased.

Resolved, That they who would shield the guilty are either the mercenary abettors of Indian sympathizers in this State, who are moving heaven and earth because their "craft" is in danger, or else sickly humanitarians, whose zeal is without knowledge, as well as impertinent, and who are alike the enemies of the people of this State, and pernicious advisers of the government.

Resolved, That the execution of these convicted savages would, in our opinion, strike terror through the Indian tribes of the Northwest and forever forestall another massacre; and we speak advisedly when we inform the government that these murderers cannot safely be removed beyond the limits of this State, nor liberated within its borders; and, deprecating as we do the execution of summary justice outside of the forms of law, we implore the President to save the fair fame of our State and her long-suffering people from imputations of mob violence, forced to redress their own wrongs because the execution of "even handed" justice was denied them.

Resolved, That we call upon our Congressional delegation to use their utmost endeavors to secure the prompt removal of all the Indian tribes now located within this State.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND FOR WOOD.—In a bale of cotton purchased recently in New York by the Perry Manufacturing Company of this city, and opened last Saturday, there were found imbedded in the centre three logs of wood, weighing in the aggregate two hundred and fifty-five pounds. In addition to this there was sixty-five pounds of other worthless trash put in as a make-weight,—leaving one hundred and eighty pounds of pure cotton to a bale of five hundred pounds. The facetious agent of the company, Captain Bailey, characterizes this as "long staple" cotton, but, not having at present any machinery for its manufacture, will reship it, with the other trash, to the New York dealers. The fraud undoubtedly originated on the plantation.—*Providence (R. I.) Press.*

THE SURRENDER OF A FEDERAL BRIGADE AT HARTSVILLE, TENN.

Statement by the Adjutant of the 106th Ohio.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Commercial:

I left the Thirty-ninth Brigade of Dumont's division on Thursday last, at noon (on detached service, by order of General Rosecrans), on the very grounds—with which I am quite familiar—where the attack was made, and, although I was not personally present at the engagement, am, of course, fully posted with reference to the position of the brigade and its condition generally.

The brigade (excepting one company of infantry, which, together with the detachment of the Second Indiana Cavalry, of Colonel Harlan's Brigade, was stationed at the town of Hartsville) was encamped on the Cumberland River, about a mile south of Hartsville, on grounds which, though it might be called a strong position for an adequate force, was a most dangerous one for a small command like ours.

The brigade consisted of the 104th Illinois, numbering, perhaps, from five to six hundred effective men; the 106th Ohio, having only eight companies of, say from fifty to sixty men each, fit for duty, and the 108th Ohio, of seven companies of about the same number of men each—all new regiments—and one section of artillery, together with a small body guard of Col. Moore's, Acting Brigadier.

The detachment of the Second Indiana Cavalry, under Lieut. Col. Stewart (attached to Col. Harlan's brigade), and one company of the 104th Illinois were stationed at the town of Hartsville, doing provost duty, and serving as couriers, &c.

Neither of the three regiments (the 104th Illinois and 106th and 108th Ohio) have had any opportunity to drill *as regiments* since they were ordered out into service, having been constantly on duty, and most of the time on the march, and the 106th and 108th Ohio were both ordered out before their organization was completed.

The 106th Ohio has been in anything but a fighting condition for some time past. Its Colonel has been under arrest for the last two months. The Lieutenant Colonel and Major have both been absent for some time, and the Adjutant and several of the other officers resigned some days previous to the occurrence.

Owing to the complexion of the country, and the number of roads centering at Hartsville, we were forced to have at least one-half of our men constantly on picket and guard duty (and then even the outposts were insufficient to guard against a surprise), leaving not to exceed 1,000 men in camp at any one time to meet the enemy. Of these a great many were off duty on account of sickness, and one company of our regiment were without arms, excepting a few guns belonging to the sick and absentees of other companies.

The proximity and threatening attitude of the rebels rendered it imperatively necessary to frequently detach large escorts for foraging parties and provision trains. Hence our effective force in camp was very often reduced to five hundred men, or even a less number.

Since we left Bacon Creek, Ky., Col. Jos. R. Scott, of the Nineteenth Illinois Volunteers, has commanded the Brigade, which was formerly commanded by Col. G. T. Limberg, of the 108th Ohio; then, for a brief interval, by Col. A. B. Moore, of the 104th Illinois, who was succeeded by Col. Scott. However, about the 22d or 23d of November, Col. Scott rejoined his own regiment at Nashville, and Col. Moore again took command and has remained our acting Brigadier since.

At the time of my departure (two days before the fight) Morgan was known to have from six to eight thousand men within from twelve to twenty miles from Hartsville; men who are accustomed to dash past our pickets, up to the opposing forces, and then dismount and fight as infantry.

Now, when we consider all these circumstances, and consider, too, that, hemmed in by the Cumberland River on one side, and by precipices and ravines on two other sides, the enemy attacking in front below the reach of their two cannon, they had not sufficient force to resist the rebels in front, it does not at all appear so very surprising an act of cowardice, or of gross mismanagement, to surrender, after an hour and a quarter's hard fighting, with no apparent prospect of being reinforced.

And I hope that the public will, as an act of justice to those engaged, suspend their judgment till the matter can be fairly investigated, and an opportunity given to those now in captivity to show what excuse they may have to make for their misfortune, if not their misconduct.

J. H. STALO,
Dec. 10, 1862. Adjt. 106th Regt. O. V. I.

Special Dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 10.

Accounts from Hartsville vindicate the German regiments. Our troops fought bravely but ineffectually, until their commander ordered a retreat.

Eighty of the 106th and twenty-two of the 108th Ohio escaped.

Colonel Limberg, of the latter regiment, being under arrest, was not in command. He escaped after the surrender; also Captain Good and Lieutenant Habel, of the same regiment, with thirty Indiana cavalry.

Captain Gholam and Captain Reintzen, of the 106th Ohio, and Captain Retter of the 108th Ohio, all of Cincinnati, were killed.

We lost eighty-seven killed and about one hundred and twenty wounded, and thirteen hundred prisoners.

Three wagon-loads of muskets were afterwards retaken by our reinforcements. The enemy got about thirty wagons and teams. The enemy lost about fifty men. Col. Moore was personally brave, but incapable to handle troops.

The 290—Claim for Damages Against England.

Mr. Adams to Mr. Seward, Sept. 26, 1862.

I have not been quite satisfied with the way in which my remonstrances respecting the outfit of the gunboat 290 had been left. In consequence, I seized the first opportunity in my power to remind Lord Russell that no written answer had been given to me. This has had the desired effect. I have the honor to transmit copies of the two notes which have passed between us. In former days it was a favorite object of Great Britain to obtain from the United States an admission of the validity of claims for damage done by vessels fitted out in their ports against her commerce. This was finally conceded to her in the seventh article of the treaty of 1794. The reasoning which lead to that agreement may not be without its value at some future time, should the escape of the gunboat 290, and of her companion, the Oreto, prove to be of any serious injury to our commerce.

Mr. Seward to Mr. Adams, November 3, 1862.

The telegraph announces the destruction of another half-dozen vessels on the high seas by the steamer 290. The President is obliged to regard these destructions as being made by British subjects in violation of the law of nations, after repeated and ample notice, warning and remonstrances had been given by you to the British government. It is presumed that you have already brought the subject in that light to the notice of her Majesty's government. The legal proofs in support of a claim for indemnity will be collected and transmitted to you as speedily as possible.

The Combined Movement on Richmond.

A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Ledger* writes from Washington, under date of December 6, as follows:

"The plans for the capture of Richmond, now in process of execution, appear to be a diversion of the rebel army by a demonstration on the south side of Richmond, while General Burnside moves upon it by way of Fredericksburg. The expedition under General Banks, and the one which left Fortress Monroe yesterday, will probably act together in this demonstration, and land a cavalry force of ten or twelve thousand in the vicinity of Harrison's Landing. These will scour the country on the south side, and finally unite with our forces at Weldon; but how we are to cross the James River, when we arrive opposite the rebel capital, is not clear. It is not the intention, I hear, to assail Fort Darling at all on the land side, but merely to move around it; but really, if this is the case, I cannot see how our forces are to march upon Richmond, when the James River would be between our troops and that city. Perhaps, as stated above, the move will be simply for the purpose of diverting the attention of the rebels from the Fredericksburg route, and thus leave an easy conquest of the capital for Burnside."

JUDGE LOGAN ALL RIGHT.—We learn that at the recent election, Judge Logan, of Springfield, voted the entire democratic ticket. On the evening before the election the Judge happened to be at the railroad depot, and, while discussing the subject of the election with some friends, the crowd gathered around to listen, and as many were not able to hear his remarks, he was called upon for a speech. The Judge mounted above the crowd and informed them that he had no speech to make, but he would take occasion to say that his convictions of duty impelled him on the next day to vote the democratic ticket, and he recommended those around him, if they had at heart the welfare of the country, and desired it saved from destruction, to go and do likewise.

Judge Logan has hitherto acted with the republican party, and was a member of the peace convention, by appointment from Gov. Yates, in which body he voted for compromising our national troubles on the basis of the Crittenden proposition.—*Jacksonville (Ill.) Sentinel.*

There will be no public receptions at the White House this winter, owing to the recent death of Willie Lincoln.—*Washington Republican.*

If Mrs. Lincoln, in her visit to New York and Boston, had observed a semblance of seclusion, instead of being everywhere feted and serenaded, and going to operas attended by a retinue of gaily dressed military officers, we should not be inclined to look upon the above announcement as snobbish.—*Providence Press.*

A "FREE AMERICAN OF AFRICAN DESCENT" PITCHING INTO REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.—The *Anglo African*, a New York paper owned and edited by negroes, is angry with Rev. Henry Ward Beecher for some remarks held to imply a disinclination to fraternize with negroes, and pitches into him thus:

"Yet there is some allowance to be made in the case of Mr. Beecher. He is a born rowdy; he is by nature a 'subterranean' after the strictest sect of the Mike Walsh school; he is linked with the groveling instincts of the democracy by affinities which grace has not yet overcome. Hence, when a negro comes up before his excited imagination, he only sees something to butt against, as the maddened bull in the Spanish arena. These peculiarities speak out in his gait and manner in the street, where we never meet him without the mental exclamation (before we have recognized him), 'There comes a stupendous rowdy, who must have been on a "bender" last night.'"

THE COOLIE TRADE.—The statement is made that "There is now loading at Macao for Peru a small French bark called the Claire. We are told by a party who knows the vessel that she is not capable of accommodating properly more than two hundred Coolies. A gentleman whom we met a few days back, and who had never before seen a Coolie ship, went on board of her simply out of curiosity. There were then about one hundred and seventy Coolies *confined* in the between decks. Our informant went below, and he declared to us that he never experienced more repulsive emotions. The stench and the heat were intense. The space allotted to each Coolie to sleep in appeared barely one foot. Let our readers judge of his surprise, then, when he was told that the Coolies which he saw only formed half the vessel's complement—that as they were engaged on shore they would be sent on board, until about three hundred and twenty should be obtained, when the ship would sail."

Several others were known to be on their way out for a similar purpose, receiving their cargoes at Macao.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN JEFF. DAVIS AND GOV. MOORE OF LOUISIANA.—It is reported that the government is in possession of letters which passed between Gov. Moore, of Louisiana, and Jeff. Davis, in November, in which Governor Moore appeals to the rebel President to allow the people of Louisiana to trade with New Orleans, exchanging cotton and sugar for salt, clothes, and some of the necessaries of life; that there was the greatest suffering among all classes, mostly for the want of salt. Davis refused, and stated that no proposition of the kind could be entertained until after the first of January. When Lincoln's policy would be developed, then he might consider it. The Governor replied that the people would not stand it until then; that sickness and death were raging, and they were powerless to help themselves; that they must have salt and medicine, or die. This letter, imploring him to relent, closed with a defiance of his authority if it was not granted.

SINGULAR RESORT TO ESCAPE FROM THE DRAFT.—The facts have just been made public relative to a course pursued by a man residing in the upper section of the city, to escape being drafted. Upon the day appointed for a hearing before the Commissioner, he appeared with one of his eyes inflamed in an awful manner, and claimed exemption on the ground of having a cataract. His request was granted, and his name stricken from the roll. It now appears that to give himself the appearance of suffering from that cause, he had applied the poisonous extract of belladonna to his eye, and thus inflamed it.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

DIED,

Suddenly, Mr. JAMES MOORE, at Harlem, Dec 11th.

In this city, Dec 12th, of scarlet fever, GEORGE, son of Thomas and Barbara A. Harlem, aged 3 years 1 month and 4 days.

Funeral from the family residence, Wabash avenue, between North and Old streets Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1½ P. M. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MRS. BOSTWICK Having returned from the East, will be ready to receive her pupils at her residence, No. the Cass street, North Division, on or about the 20th inst. de13d51*

WANTED— TEN TAILORS, On Coats.
Also, FIFTY GIRLS, to assist to manufacturing Clothing. None but good hands. Apply to J. J. WEBER, N E corner of Lasalle and Kinzie, Third Floor. de13d36*

NEW YORK COFFEE AND LUNCH ROOMS, (Late Dealey's "International"—Couch Place, rear of Kingsbury Block.) SHELL OYSTERS AND CLAMS Constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season that the market affords. Hot Coffee and Cakes—on the New York plan—at all hours of the day and night.
de13d6*NA W. SAMPSON & CO., Proprietors.

B. W. PHILLIPS. A. M. WARD.
PARTICIPATING INSURANCE.
Three-fourths of the profits divided Yearly to the Policy Holders.
CONTINENTAL INSURANCE CO., N. Y.;
SECURITY INSURANCE CO., N. Y.;
METROPOLITAN INSURANCE CO., N. Y.;
NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE CO., N. Y.;
GOODHUE INSURANCE CO., N. Y.;
MARKET INSURANCE CO., N. Y.
B. W. PHILLIPS & CO., Agents,
al5d6mNA No. 6 Board of Trade Building.

WHITE WILLOW (SALIX ALBA.)
Having bought nearly the entire stock of this Willow in this State, I am prepared to furnish cuttings in large or small quantities, at reasonable rates.
The State Horticultural Society "recommend the White Willow as a live fence, where timber, shelter, and fence combined is desirable."
My Agents have written certificates from me, which purchasers please ask for, to insure getting the genuine article. They will visit all the prairie counties of the West during the coming winter.
Address Box 4,335, Chicago. E. B. PIKE.
de13d3tw*

GREAT SALE OF LADIES' CLOAKS!
S. WILSON & CO.,
NO. 194 LAKE STREET,
Are now offering to the Ladies the largest stock of
CLOAKS
EVER OPENED IN THIS CITY.
ELEGANT VELVET CLOAKS,
FROSTED BEAVER DO.
PLUSH DO.,
BLACK AND COL'D CLOTH DO.
CHILDREN'S CLOAKS.
Also, a Beautiful Lot of
SCOTCH PLAID SHAWLS
Will be sold for the
NEXT FIFTEEN DAYS
—AT—
GREAT BARGAINS.
Every Lady without a Cloak or Shawl should examine this stock immediately.
S. WILSON & CO.,
de13d1t No. 194 Lake street.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
16 & 18 STATE STREET,
Offer to the Trade a Large Assortment of
GROCERIES,
SUGARS, TEAS,
COFFEES, FISH,
SYRUPS, SPICES,
MOLASSES, SOAPS,
FRUITS, CORDAGE,
RICE, TOBACCOS,
WOODEN WARE,
And all articles included in their line, which will be sold at low figures.
G. C. COOK & CO.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
16 & 18 STATE STREET.
de13d1t

IN NEW YORK.
THE GREAT
DUSSELDORF GALLERY OF PICTURES,
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVE,
By order of the Trustees.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.
Will sell by auction, in New York, at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 548 Broadway, on
FRIDAY, DEC. 19,
At 11 o'clock A. M., the above *Splendid Gallery*, well known to the public, not excelled by any collection ever exhibited in this country.
Among the artists are represented "Diana and her Nymphs," by Professor Sohn, "School Teacher," by Hasenclever, "Cellar Bacchante," ditto, "Norway Scenery and Sea Coast," by A. Achenbach, "Young Couple's First Quarrel," by Hubner, "King Lear," by Hildebrandt, "Festival Song at Warburg," by Bertz, "Roundhead," by Camphausen, "Landscape," by Lessing.
Also, works by Schulten, Jordan, Leu, Lange, Leutze, Lachenwitz, Pluddeman, Behler, Vollhart, Bosse, Schroeder, Hilgers, Berger, Gurard, Van Oss, Schrader, Adler, Colsmo, Carl Clausen, Sonderland, De Laris, and many others—all of the highest order of art.
Also, the Celebrated Marble Statue of
THE FISHER GIRL.
By WM. H. BARNES—his *chef d'oeuvre*.
The above are now on exhibition until the day of sale. Catalogues will be forwarded on application at our office, No. 12 Nassau street, New York. de6d6t

RAILROAD LINES.—Every kind of printing, plain or ornamental, for Railroad Lines, executed elegantly, quickly, and at reasonable rates at the TIMES JOB OFFICE.

THE CITY.

ARREST OF J. WESLEY GREENE.

Superintendent Bradley Telegraphed to from Washington to Hold in Custody the Peace Messenger.

His Examination and Discharge.

Mr. J. Wesley Greene, who conveyed the peace propositions from Jefferson Davis to President Lincoln and whose interviews both with the former at Richmond and with the administration at Washington were first published in THE TIMES, was arrested yesterday morning in this city. He was passing along the street early in the morning when he was tapped upon the shoulder by an officer who informed him that he was under arrest. Mr. Greene was at once taken to the Central Police Station, and there through E. G. Caulfield, Esq., whom he had selected to become his legal adviser, demanded an immediate trial. This was acceded to by Superintendent Bradley, who at once went out himself to find Justice Milliken. While he was absent the magistrate came in, and Mr. Bradley returning soon afterwards, the parties ranged themselves round the table in the inner room of the Central Police Station.

Mr. Caulfield then formally demanded a hearing, upon which Mr. Bradley produced the following dispatch as his authority for the arrest, Mr. Caulfield remarking that they would permit the dispatch to be received in evidence, subject to exceptions which might be taken:

[COPY.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11, 1862.

To C. S. BRADLEY, Superintendent of Police:

Arrest and hold subject to our order, J. Wesley Greene for swindling. Will send warrant.

(Signed) W. G. WEBB,
Superintendent of Police.

Mr. Caulfield then addressed the Court as follows:

"I need say but little. In the first place, this is a mere telegraphic dispatch, and telegraphic dispatches coming in this shape are not evidence. We do not know who wrote that, neither do we know that the gentleman whose name is there signed ever sent such dispatch. There is no evidence of its genuineness, and, if there were such evidence, there is nothing in the dispatch itself upon which the Court can hold this prisoner. There are no charges made against him upon which he can be held, according to the requirements of law. Nor is there anybody here to charge him with any crime, or at least, a crime in any specific shape. The only charge contained in that dispatch, is that of swindling,—it does not say where. For anything therein contained, it may have taken place in Canada, or in Europe, or in this State. And even if it were true, we have a right to know where and from whom the charge comes, and also the nature of the charge, in order that we may have an opportunity to answer it. Under the law we have come here, and under the law we have a right to know what charges are made against us, in order to answer them. And until the charge in such specific mode is made, there is no warrant of law by which this man, or any other man can be held. If this is all the evidence to be adduced, we demand that this man shall be surrendered and set free.

"As appears from this dispatch, there is a warrant to be sent. When this warrant comes we stand here, and will, if it ever does come, stand here and demand an investigation. You need not fear that this prisoner will fail. He is determined to remain here, and no bail or bond is needed to hold him here. If this is all, we are here for the purpose of demanding his immediate and honorable discharge. Whenever there is a charge made, naming and specifying any especial offence, we will be prepared to meet it.

"And, if a crime has been committed out of this State, what is the law? The constitution itself provides that upon the requisition of the Governor of any State, and if within the District of Columbia, the President or authorities thereof have the right to issue to the Governor of this State, and the Governor will then order the arrest and give him up to the parties so requiring him; but until this is done you have no right whatever to hold him. Upon the receipt of such a dispatch as that, I may be arrested, your Honor may be arrested anybody can be arrested, and held till they may choose to transmit a warrant which may be withheld from time to time on a frivolous pretext, or to suit the convenience of the Executive, and we may be held at the pleasure of any Chief of Police, at the pleasure of any officer of the government whatever. We demand that the prisoner be immediately discharged, and, if your Honor apprehend that he will leave before any process of law shall come, I pledge my professional honor that he will be not only ready and willing, but anxious to stand up and answer to any charge whatever that may be brought against him."

Mr. Bradley here remarked that the authority of the dispatch could be proven to be genuine. It contained a sufficient amount of warrant for his arrest, if not for holding him.

Justice Milliken agreed to this, and said that Mr. Greene stood honorably discharged, no proof of guilt having been brought against him.

Mr. Greene then said he would make a statement: He came to Chicago a week ago last Sunday morning, and had been openly about the city all the time since. He had exposed himself to the view of everybody, and had been in the Recorder's Court three or four times. He was not merely anxious, but determined to know what all this meant. He had a reputation at stake in the matter, and pledged his honor to answer voluntarily to any charge that might be preferred against him.

Mr. Bradley stated that he had seen a letter from a police official in Washington to a person in Chicago representing that Mr. Greene purchased a set of furs in Washington of a certain dealer, to whom he had said, "Send a clerk with me, and I will give you an order for the money." It is said that the clerk followed the purchaser into the War Department, even into the Secretary's office, and in the presence of Stanton himself, and, on a sheet of note paper headed "War Department," drew a draft on the Secretary of the Treasury for $175. The clerk received this, and two days afterwards, it is alleged, the order was presented at the Treasury, when it was learned that the purchaser was never known there, &c. This, then, is the sole charge, made in the most informal and extraordinary manner, which can hardly fail to expose on its own face the attempt to suppress the narratives of Mr. Greene.

The arrest of Mr. Greene, as soon as it was noised around the streets, caused considerable sensation, and all sorts of absurd rumors accounting for the affair were speedily circulated. All these rumors, however, seemed so destitute of foundation that there appears no other conclusion than that the arrest was made as a bold and wilful attempt to place Mr. Greene before the public in the character of an impostor, and thus destroy the credibility of his narrative recently published.

THE STANLEY-HOULSBY SEDUCTION CASE.

Application for a Change of Venue—The Application Denied—Forfeit of the Defendant's Bail.

Stanley Re-arrested and Still in Custody.

The seduction case wherein Dr. Charles H. Stanley, of this city, is prominently concerned, and which was first given to the public through these columns over five months ago, has just experienced another phase. It will be remembered that Dr. Stanley, a prosperous physician living in the North Division, was arrested in the latter part of June last on the charge of bastardy, preferred against him by William T. Houlsby. It was charged, in the preliminary examination, that Stanley had made the acquaintance of Mary Houlsby, the daughter of the complainant, and seduced her in the month of January preceding. The first acquaintance with Houlsby began a month or two previous, when Dr. Stanley was called to attend him during an attack of rheumatism. The acquaintance ripened into an intimacy, and it was alleged that Stanley finally made overtures to the girl which resulted in her seduction. As soon as she ascertained her condition, some time in June, she absented herself from home, and for a whole week her whereabouts was unknown to her parents. Finally, by dint of persistent search, Mary was discovered in a disreputable house in the North Division, where, it was alleged, Stanley had taken her for concealment. The girl instantly confessed her situation, and told her parents that Stanley was the cause of her unhappiness. He was immediately taken into custody, and brought before Judge Milliken for preliminary examination. But the defendant waived examination and the result of these preliminary proceedings was that Stanley was held for trial in the succeeding term of the Recorder's Court in the sum of $700 bail, William Baragwanath becoming his surety. The case was not tried in the succeeding term, but was to have had a hearing at the last term. On the last day of the term, Thursday of this week, the counsel of Stanley presented an application for a change of venue, of which the following is a copy taken from the official records:

People vs. Charles H. Stanley—In the Recorder's Court on charge of Bastardy.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY OF COOK, ss.—Charles H. Stanley being first duly sworn, on his oath saith that he is the defendant in the above entitled suit, that, in his belief, justice and a fair and impartial trial requires a change of the venue in the above entitled cause, and the said affiant states the following as the reasons on which the application is based for said change of venue: This affiant swears that he believes the Judge of this court is prejudiced against this defendant and his cause. He further swears that various false publications, at and about the time of the arrest of this affiant, were made and published in nearly all the newspapers of Chicago, falsely representing this affiant as the father of the alleged bastard child. This affiant swears that he believes that the said Judge then read said false statements and believed the same to be true, that said false statements tended to create a prejudice in the mind of the said Judge against this affiant in said cause, and that he believes when said Judge becomes prejudiced against a party that it requires more than a reasonable amount of evidence to remove such prejudice. This affiant states also that he is a subject of Great Britain, that on or about the 2d day of August last past, he was arrested and sent to the Capitol Prison at Washington City, in the District of Columbia, that he was soon after released and discharged, there being no charge against him, notwithstanding which many of the newspapers continually and incessantly charge this affiant as being a traitor. This affiant avows that he believes that the Judge then read said news items and believed the same to be true, and that the same created and (then) prejudice in the mind of the said Judge against the affiant. Additional thereto, this affiant swears that he, on the first day of this term of this Honorable Court, filed his affidavit for a continuance of this cause, pursuant to the requirements of the statute and the law, as he is informed by his counsel and believes to be true, which said application was refused by the Judge of this Honorable Court in some manner, as this affiant believes, of the said prejudices of the said Judge. Wherefore this affiant asks that some other tribunal, designated by the law, try the guilt or innocence of this defendant and affiant. And further he saith not.

(Signed) C. H. STANLEY.

Subscribed to and sworn before me, this 11th day of December, A. D. 1862.

HENRY C. MOREY,
Notary Public.

The above application was at once denied, and Stanley was ordered to appear in court, when the case would go to trial. Not appearing, his bail was forfeited. Yesterday morning he was again arrested, and up to the present writing has not procured bail.

It should be mentioned, in this connection, that Houlsby brought suit against Stanley for damages to the amount of $10,000. This case will come up for trial in the Circuit Court some time during this winter. He is said to be the owner of considerable property in Savannah, Georgia, where he resided prior to the breaking out of the rebellion. He claims to be a cousin of the Earl of Derby, and his father has been a member of the English Parliament for nineteen years.

BISHOP DUGGAN'S LECTURE TO BE REPEATED.—In accordance with the correspondence found below, Right Rev. James Duggan, Bishop of Chicago, will repeat his very interesting lecture on his recent visit to Rome. The lecture was first delivered in the Church of the Holy Name, on Sunday evening last, when there were upwards of 1,500 persons present. There were hundreds unable to obtain admittance. The Reverend Bishop's account of his journey to Rome was intensely interesting, as was also his description of that memorable event, the canonization of the Japanese Martyrs. The proceeds of the lecture were applied to the relief of the poor.

Bishop Duggan has now been requested by several of the most prominent citizens of Chicago to repeat that lecture, as will be seen by the following correspondence:

CHICAGO, Dec. 9, 1862.

RIGHT REV. JAMES DUGGAN:

Dear Sir—We would respectfully request that you will repeat the lecture lately delivered by you, on the subject of your recent visit to Rome, and of the ceremonies attending the canonization of the Japanese Martyrs. We feel that in this request we express the desire of a large portion of the public who were unable to hear it, and that a proper and charitable result may commend this request to your favorable consideration, we will arrange for the use of Bryan Hall on such evening as may suit your convenience, and appropriate to the benefit of the poor the proceeds that may be realized from this most interesting and instructive lecture.

(Signed) Yours, very respectfully,

J Young Scammon,	M D Gilman,
John T. Wilson,	E T Merrick,
Geo P A Healy,	Thos B Bryan,
Jas W Sheahan,	S S Hayes,
C O Parks,	W F Storey,
F C Sherman,	D O Caulfield,
E S Morris,	D M Thomas,
James Robb,	M Tiernan,
J Bevlin,	D Brainard,
Thos Hoyne,	Wm Bross.
E B Chapoton,	

CHICAGO, Dec. 11, 1862.

Gentlemen—Though unaccustomed to repeat what I have once delivered, and though reluctant to appear in a public capacity, I still feel that in the present instance I should not decline an invitation having so charitable an object in view.

I shall, therefore, hold myself prepared to comply with your request on any evening during the next week which you shall judge most convenient.

I remain, gentlemen, faithfully yours in Christ,

(Signed) JAMES DUGGAN,
Bishop of Chicago.

Messrs. J. Young Scammon, M. D. Gilman, E. T. Merrick, F. C. Sherman, Geo. P. A. Healy, and others.

Arrangements have been perfected for the lecture, and it will accordingly be delivered at Bryan Hall next Thursday evening.

AN ARABIC VISITOR.—On the books of the Tremont House appears an entry, made yesterday morning, which throughout the day afforded a rich field for speculation among the knowing ones of the ancient house of David. Three lines, each consisting of three small marks, looking like one of the magic squares of Cornelius Agrippa, contain the name and rank of the new arrival. The characters are Arabic, the writer is a genuine son of the desert. His name is Mansoh Drie; one born amid the arid sands which belong to Arabia Petrea. He was reared among the herdsmen of the tribes which have descended from Ishmael, and has often in boyhood coursed along the plain in pursuit of the richly-laden caravan. When the French entered Algeria, he found his way into the imperial service, and fought as a private under Napoleon. For good conduct he was promoted to the rank of *le Capitaine* in one of the Zouave Regiments, and went with his division to *La Belle France*. Some three months ago he landed in New York city; and, after visiting several of the northern cities, found his way yesterday to Chicago.

Hearing of the arrival of this illustrious stranger, our reporter paid him a visit last evening, and found a gentleman. He is well versed in the French language, as spoken, but does not write it, and knows naught of English save a few phrases he has picked up in this country. Acting on the intelligence furnished by a contemporary, our reporter opened the conversation with allusions to a supposed mission on which the traveler was sent by the French Emperor; but his remarks were met with a *Jen' ai pas Comprends*. Beginning now with first principles, he soon discovered that the illustrious Ambassador was simply traveling in the capacity of a private gentleman, having some relatives in New Orleans, and being desirous of looking at them in the course of his travels. He will leave here for Washington in a day or two, and expects to return to France in a day or two.

ANOTHER DEMOCRATIC MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATURE.—The evidence on the part of Mr. Brand, democratic candidate for the Legislature, in his contest against George W. Gage, has proceeded far enough to show that Brand was elected, and was entitled to the certificate of election.

It appears, from the returns canvassed in the County Clerk's office, that Brand received 3,365 votes, and Gage 3,412, giving Gage twenty seven majority. It is proved that Brand received twenty-seven votes and Gage seven in the second precinct of the second ward; that Brand received six and Gage two votes in the first precinct of the third ward; and that Brand received seventeen votes and Gage one vote in the first precinct of the fourth ward; all of which were rejected wrongfully by the Judges of Election in determining the result of those polls, because the ballots were found at the close of the polls in the boxes with town tickets, although, by counting them, the whole number did not exceed the poll list. Of these ballots, forty are preserved and attached to the depositions, and the contents of the others are proved.

This shows that Brand received 3,135 votes and Gage 3,412, making thirteen majority for Brand.

It will also be proved that Brand was deprived of twenty five more votes by the refusal to receive the ballots of legal voters standing at the polls and offering to deposit their ballots, by the forcible seizure of the ballot-boxes by one of the Judges, against the vote and protest of the other members of the board. These votes added to the majority already proved will increase the majority of Mr. Brand to thirty eight.

We understand that Gage and his friends have looked on this proceeding as a joke. They begin to comprehend its character now, and when the Legislature meets it will be fully understood.

WHAT A BLACK GAMBLER GAINED BY AN APPEAL.—Some time since the police made a descent upon one of the lowest gaming hells of the city, and dragged before the Police Court on the following morning a dozen or more persons, white and black, whom they found there. A fine of five dollars each was imposed, by way of reminding the gamblers of the great impropriety of frequenting gaming houses, and of the existence of a very stringent city ordinance against it. All of the parties save one paid their fines cheerfully, evidently feeling much gratitude for the Justice who had dealt with them so leniently. The party who did not pay his fine is a shade rejoicing in the name of Daniel Webster, a man of some property and almost as prominent among his class as the attorney who defended him. Daniel could not make up his mind to pay the fine and consequently he appealed to the Circuit Court, where he could have the benefit of a jury, able counsel, and a carpeted court room. The case came on for trial yesterday. Chancellor Jenks, who was present as usual in all negro cases, exhausted a vast amount of legal lore and pathetic eloquence and "My Lord Phelps" exhibited his beaming face to the Jury and blushed time and again in defence of the sable prisoner, but fate, fact, and Meech were against them, and the jury brought in a verdict of guilty and increased the fine of the Police Justice from five to twenty-five dollars. The costs must be as much more. This would be almost enough to satisfy ordinary men, but we understand the matter is to be again appealed. Let it go up. The people can stand the expense as long as Jenks, Phelps, Webster & Co. can.

THE CHICAGO ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The annual meeting of the Chicago Orphan Asylum was held in the lecture room of the Second Presbyterian Church on Thursday forenoon. The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Col J J James.
Vice-President—W F Myrick.
Secretary—George A Springer.
Treasurer—Mark Kimball.

The following were elected trustees:

C Follansbee,	Henry Fuller,
E A B Mills,	Geo A Ingalls,
James Otis,	Wm Blair,
L Nowlin,	D W C Gransis,
T B Bryan,	P B Lamb

The Board of Directresses was filled by the selection of the following ladies:

Mrs Henry Fuller,	Mrs J L Wilson,
" Geo C Cook,	" Dr Lynn,
" M V Ward,	" L P Cheney,
" C Follansbee,	" Jas Robb,
" D Horton,	" W B Arthur,
" O D Ranney,	" Col Arion,
" James B Bowen,	" Philip Wadsworth,
" C M Gray,	" J S Rumsey,
" S Reeves,	" G D Dickinson,
" P B Lamb,	" Geo Dunlop,
" W F Myrick,	" C H Larrabee.
" J B Wandworth,	

A CHRISTMAS DINNER FOR THE SOLDIERS.—The wife of Hon. Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, has addressed the following communication to Mr. John B. Drake, of the Tremont House, from which it will be seen that a Christmas dinner is planned for the sick and wounded soldiers now in Washington and vicinity:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 6.

SIR—I desire to provide a Christmas dinner for the sick and wounded soldiers now in Washington and its vicinity. The number exceeds twenty five thousand, from all the loyal States. A large sum will be required to prepare a proper festival for our brave and gallant soldiers, and I trust you can obtain a liberal contribution, in aid of this purpose from your patriotic and benevolent citizens. Any donations you may be pleased to make will be thankfully received, if forwarded to my address, 398 H street, on or before the 15th inst.

Yours, very respectfully,
MRS. CALEB B. SMITH.

When it is considered that there are many soldiers from Illinois in the Washington hospitals, the incentive to respond to the above appeal will be doubled. Mr. Drake will take charge of and properly forward all contributions that may be left at the Tremont House.

UNNEIGHBORLY.—The attention of the Police Court was claimed yesterday morning by one Julia Maloney, who preferred a complaint against Edward Rice and his wife. Julia said that her dress had been utterly ruined by the application of a pailful of dirty water thrown by the aforementioned defendants. A fabulous number of witnesses were called, and a great amount of evidence taken, all of which, to say the least, was rather conflicting. On Wednesday, Mrs. Maloney was fined by some Justice of the Peace, upon the complaint of the Rices, and seemed now bent upon taking sweet revenge for the wrong. The evidence disclosed a sad state of domestic economy existing about the corner of Canal and Madison streets, and the defendants, after a patient hearing, were amerced in the large sum of two dollars and costs each for having been concerned in "the deep damnation of Julia's washing off."

ROBBERY AT THE NORTH MARKET.—Some bold thief gained access by some means to the cellar under the North Market some time during Thursday night, and, raising a trap-door, found himself in the market room. The drawers of all the stalls were rifled of their contents, but it is supposed the thief did not get over ten or twelve dollars, since the marketmen leave nothing in their drawers save a few miscellaneous paste boards and postage stamps. No one missed anything from the stalls in the shape of produce.

RECOLLECTED.—A woman named Mary Baker and her daughter Catharine were yesterday arraigned at the Police Court on a charge of keeping a disorderly house. Mary looked demure, and asserted her innocence, not only of this charge, but of any previous connection with the Police Court. Justice Miller looked her in the face sternly, and said:

"Come, now, that story won't do. Were you not here on such a charge eight months ago?"

"Yes," replied the prisoner.

"And then again three weeks afterwards?" continued the Judge.

"Yes."

"Ah, you see I remember you; and I can refresh your memory with the facts of your third and fourth appearances, if you have forgotten them."

Mary remembered them without any further reminder. She was fined ten dollars and costs, but the execution was suspended on condition that she would pack up that ater and join her husband at Cairo.

ATTEMPT TO ASSIST IN AN ESCAPADE FROM JAIL.—Constable Nicholas Dransberg was passing by the Court House yesterday, and saw a man making suspicious movements opposite the window which looks out from the county jail. He stepped up and inquired his business. The man turned and revealed the well-known features of Peter Swym, who picked the pocket of officer Green recently, and has only just been released from confinement. In his left sleeve was found a saw nine inches long, which, there is every reason to believe, was intended for some one of the prisoners inside. He was taken to the Armory, and there told a long story about being an army gunsmith, and having just purchased it for army purposes. There being no proof that the prisoner attempted to pass it into the jail, he was released upon his promise to join his regiment as quickly as possible.

ABOLITION PHILANTHROPY.—A little negro boy about seven years old was brought to the Second Precinct Police Station last night by a man who had taken him in when he was imported by the negro worshipers, a few weeks ago, but, getting tired of him, concluded to turn him over to the tender mercies of the police. He is a bright little boy, says his name is George Washington, that he belongs to Tennessee, and that his master owned about two hundred slaves, who were all run off by the soldiers.

The negro mania has somewhat subsided now, and the poor fellow may probably wait long before he finds another home. The question is easily answered as to whether he would have been more comfortable in his home down in the Sunny South or thrown upon the impulsive charity of the freedom-shriekers.

YOUNG THIEVES.—W. H. Greenman, a lad fifteen years old, entered the grocery store of F. S. Collins, No. 148 West Washington street, about 9 o'clock last evening, and asked for half a peck of potatoes. The potatoes were in a back room, and, while Mr. Collins went for them, the boy made a dive for the money drawer, and ran out. The other was, however, too sharp for him. He ran after the boy, and found the money in his possession. He was accommodated with a night's lodging in the Second Precinct Police Station. Another boy was watching outside, but at latest advices he had not been caught, though, being known, his arrest is certain.

SUBSTITUTION.—The military substitute agencies in this city have for some time past been doing a thriving business, as many as twenty per day being sent off to Milwaukee to make up for Wisconsin tardiness. A German agent found five men yesterday, belonging to Col. Cameron's regiment, who for fifty dollars each were willing to transfer their services to a Wisconsin Colonel. Had he succeeded in sending them away, he would have made two hundred and fifty dollars clear in each case; but the canny Scots were too sharp for the trader; and, having drawn their money, left him in the lurch, with a comfortable sum to his debit, for whisky toddies.

WAR MEETING.—The thirty-seventh war meeting under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in the Second Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Patterson's), corner of Wabash avenue and Washington street, on Sabbath evening, December 14th.

Rev. Glen Wood, General Western Agent of the American Tract Society, will give an account of the condition and wants of our soldiers in Arkansas and Missouri, gathered during a visit of several weeks, from which he has just returned. All are invited to attend.

BURGLARY.—The saloon of Mr. Ensenbecher, on Jefferson street, near Taylor, was broken into on Thursday night, and about fourteen dollars in money taken. The place was entered by turning the key with an instrument well known to burglars. Several entrances have lately been effected by this means. Our property holders should have learned by this time that a bolt is a very effective addition to a lock, as preventing the operations of these midnight prowlers.

AN INVETERATE THIEF.—Mary A. Hodges, a woman of about thirty winters was arrested yesterday by officers Macauly and Elliott on a charge of robbing Cathrine Hughes of thirteen dollars in bills, one bogus gold dollar, a ticket to Canterbury Hall, and three tickets of the Horse-Car Railway Company. This is her fifth offence within the past few months. She was arraigned before Justice Miller and held to bail in the sum of $300.

POCKET PICKING.—A girl in the employ of Perkins Bass lost a pocket book containing about thirty dollars, while walking on Lake street yesterday. She had no hole in her pocket, except the one by which the purse entered, and came to the conclusion that it was abstracted by a suspicious looking individual who jostled her in passing.

FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 6 o'clock last evening was occasioned by a shed in the rear of a bakery on Kramer street, between Union and Halsted on the West Side, taking fire from some unknown cause. The fire was extinguished with but trifling damage, by the Atlantic Hose Company.

APPEAL FROM THE RECORDER'S COURT.—It is stated that Mr. Felker, the attorney of Brown and O'Neil, the safe robbers, has filed a bill of exceptions and will take an appeal. They were sentenced by the Recorder to seven years each in the penitentiary.

A RICH LEGACY.—We are informed that Edward P. White, a citizen of Chicago, who has long been in the employ of Comptroller Hayes, has just come into the possession of $172,000, left him on the decease of a relative in England.

APPOINTED DEPUTY SHERIFF.—Sheriff Hammond has appointed as one of his deputies Mr. Clark M. Gleb, an old and well-known citizen.

CITY ITEMS.

JOB PRINTING.—Merchants, mechanics, railroads, corporations, and businessmen generally, in want of Job Printing, will find the facilities in THE CHICAGO TIMES Job Department not to be excelled in the city. With new type, new machinery, and the best workmen, we are turning out Job Printing in a superior manner, and at prices that defy competition. Decorative Posters, for concerts, circuses, theatres, &c., executed in a superior manner with the aid of the largest cylinder printing machine in the West, prepared especially for large Poster Printing.

Call at 74 Randolph street, and examine specimens and prices.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS AND BUCK GLOVES AT WHOLESALE.—We would call the attention of retail dealers in the Northwest to the very extensive collection of Gent's Furnishing Goods and Buck Mittens and Gloves at the wholesale store of Mr. J. J. Whitehouse, No. 14 State street. Mr. Whitehouse is engaged exclusively in the sale of these articles, and inasmuch as he obtains them direct from the manufacturers in Johnstown, New York, is enabled to offer more desirable bargains than can be elsewhere secured. Every article in his store is made expressly for sale here, and we venture to say are unequaled by any similar goods in the market.

TO RENT.—A Room 20x80 feet, 12 feet between joists, well lighted from the end, entrance direct and on ground floor, is now for rent in THE TIMES building, with steam power. The room and power is adapted to heavy or light machinery, and, the location being central, is a desirable situation for a machine shop. The steam power is constant, and will be delivered in the room. There are already several branches of business carried on in the same building. Possession given immediately. For particulars, apply at the counting-room of THE TIMES.

DR. JAMES.—The celebrated Dr. James, formerly of James' Hospital, 82 Custom-House street, New Orleans, La., established in 1850—is now permanently located at 86 Randolph street, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James is highly recommended by the press of the South, and some of the most eminent physicians in New Orleans, in the treatment of Mercurial, Syphilitic, and all Private Diseases.

Remember, 86 Randolph street in the Doctor's office. Consultations confidential.

WINTER GARDEN.—All the animals will be fed in presence of the audience at the afternoon performance to-day.

GREAT closing-out sale of Paper Hangings, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

RAILWAY INTELLIGENCE.

WINONA AND ST. PETERS RAILROAD.—The first ten miles of this road west of Winona were opened last week. The Winona and St. Peters Railroad will rapidly develop the resources of one of the finest agricultural portions of Minnesota, the trade of which, by means of the Janesville, Madison, Baraboo and Winona extension of the Northwestern Railroad, will be tributary to this city. We understand the work on the Winona and St. Peters Railroad will be pushed forward with the utmost vigor.

THE NEW YORK CENTRAL.—At a late meeting of the Board of Directors of the New York Central Railroad at Albany, a semi annual dividend of three and one-half per cent, payable on the 20th of February, was declared, and the payment of the government tax assumed by the company. Erastus Corning was elected President, Dean Richmond, Vice President; Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Chedell, Page, and Martin, Executive Committee; and Messrs Sprakor, Tracey, and Blatchford, Committee on Accounts.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.—The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for the fourth week of November were $37,611 66, against $20,984 38 during the same period last year, being an increase of $1,306 11. The total earnings for the month were $161,754 16, an increase of $30,092.85 over the earnings of November last.

The earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad for the week ending December 8th were $81 394 71, being an increase over the corresponding month last year of $8,100 87.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the month of November were $407,414 81, against $245,069 18 for the corresponding month last year, being an increase of $162,345 63.

The earnings of the Chicago and Alton Railroad for the week ending December 7th were $20 323 00, against $17,962.60 last year, an increase of $2,360 40.

THE CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.—The bed of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad has been much improved during the past year by the removal of all defective ties and the substitution of sound ones and by the supply of a new kind of chair which is used on improved rail upon the ends previously in use so that one might almost imagine himself to be riding on the continuous rail. It is one of the smoothest running roads in the West.

FLINT AND PERE MARQUETTE RAILROAD.—This new road has lately been completed, and regular trains commenced running during the past week. It runs through one of the finest portions of Michigan, and it is said will prove a profitable investment to stockholders. The whole line of the road is well ballasted, and for a new road the cars run very smoothly. A depot is in course of construction at Flint, and one hundred and fifty men are busily engaged upon it.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES,
Friday evening, Dec. 12.

The money market is working smoothly and we hear of no complaints. There is a fair amount of paper offering, and the right kind of names can get all the money they want at 10 per cent. The supply of currency is good. The exchange market is steady at par buying and ¼ prem. selling. Outsiders at some of the houses are charged ¼ of 1 per cent. prem., and the same charge is also made on collections. Gold is still irregular with a tendency to advance—closing to New York to day at 131¾, having fallen back ¾@⅞ per cent. since yesterday. The buying rate here opened at 130 and closed firm at 131½. Demand notes declined in New York to 125¾, but closed at 126¼. The buying rate here opened at 124 and closed at 125½. Certificates of indebtedness were bought at 98¼. Silver was steady at 120@124 buying.

The bill introduced into the House a day or two since, by Mr. Thad. Stevens, chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and which was duly published in THE TIMES, was the subject of a good deal of comment in financial circles to-day. To say that Stevens was most bitterly denounced is a mild form of expressing the opinion the public here entertain for him. Some of the papers which indorse Mr. Stevens' political views, and belong to that stripe of politics in which the negro is paramount to all other considerations, are trying to shift the odium of the bill upon Stevens alone, by asserting that it was his individual measure, and that it did not meet fully the approval of the Ways and Means Committee. The bill, as we have already stated, contained a proposition to terminate the obligation of the government to pay in gold upon future issues of bonds. Mr. Stevens would have the government promise a payment, and, after millions of indebtedness have been contracted, to repudiate payment thereof. Let it be borne in mind that the initial movement of repudiation was started by a leading republican of the great State of Pennsylvania.

The New York *Herald*, in speaking of the measure, says:

"Of all the schemes which the present condition of the public finances has brought to light, the most extraordinary, beyond question, is the one which was yesterday reported to the House of Representatives by Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania. In Wall street today the prevailing impression was that the publication of the bill was a hoax, intended to bring Mr. Stevens into contempt. The bill certainly never came from the Ways and Means Committee. It would be very difficult to frame a financial scheme in which absurdity of detail should be more closely combined with cubonality of purpose and general impracticability. It authorizes a new issue of $200,000,000 legal tender notes, which would insure an advance of 50 per cent. in the cost of living, but, as it directs the Secretary to use these notes in paying off the temporary deposits and buying up the 7 30 and 5 20 bonds, the government would derive no benefit from the issue, though the people would have to endure its evils. It repudiates the solemn pledge which was given to the world at last session, to the effect that the interest on the debt should always be paid in gold, and directs that it be paid in currency. When Mr. Stevens undertook to repudiate why did he stop half way? Why not repudiate principal and interest together? What will the world say when it is seen that the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means deliberately proposes to repudiate a solemn pledge, on the faith of which people have invested their money in United States stocks? As to the banks, Mr. Stevens proposes to tax the excess of their circulation over and above one half their capital, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. A tax of fifty cents on the dollar, enforced within 90 days, would simply break every country bank in this State and most of the banks in New England and the West, would throw into the market $70,000,000@$80,000,000 United States stocks held by these banks, and would render northern State stocks, on which our northern bank issues are mainly based, unsalable at any price. The northern State Legislatures would have something to say in this matter. Mr. Stevens also proposes to authorize the Secretary to issue bonds—how many it is not easy to discover. One section speaks of $1,000,000,000, but another mentions "a billion of bonds," which is $1,000,000,000,000. It doesn't matter much which was intended. If this bill may be taken as a criterion of the amount of financial sagacity possessed by Congress, the God help the country. If Mr. Hooper, Mr. Spaulding, and the other practical members of the Committee of Ways and Means are willing to follow Mr. Stevens as far as this in hostility to the plans of Mr. Chase, it needs but little discernment to perceive where the government will land ere long."

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Dec 12.

First Board—Stocks dull and lower.

Sterling exchange lower and dull at 145@146½.

American gold 131¾.

Treasury 7 3-10 103¾, do indorsed, 103, Demand notes 125¾.

U S 6s '81 coupons... 104¾ | U S 6s '81, registered, 98¾

Second Board—Stocks dull and heavy.

Money is a little easier at 6 per cent. for loans on call.

Sterling exchange dull and lower at 144@145½ for merchants', and 145¾@146 for bankers' bills.

Gold lower, opening at 131¾@131¾, and closing quiet at 131¾.

Government stocks steady, U S 6s, '81, coupons 104¾; 7 30 Treasury notes 103¾.

Chi and R I	…	Mich Sou	51¾
M & P du C, 2d bd prf.	81	Mich Sou guar'nted	93¾
Cleveland and Toledo	68¾	Tennessee 6s	64
Gal and Chi	87¾	Missouri 6s	52¾
Cleve and Pitts'g	42	Ill Cen 7s, coupon	92
Ill Cent scrip	78¾	One year cert.	12

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES,
Friday evening, Dec 12.

The following are the receipts of Flour, Grain, &c., for the last twenty four hours:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Oats, bu.	Rye, bu.	Bar'y bu.
G & C U R R	977	7334	191	2356	143	995
R I R R	366	3180	290	…	…	…
I C R R	600	3250	480	…	…	…
C, B & Q R R	582	2400	12740	3360	350	355
N W R R	560	2965	66	6328	…	275
A & St L R R	…	1650	4290	700	11	…
Total	3233	24501	24857	12370	127	1270

	Live Hogs, No.	D. H., No.	Cattle, No.	Hides, lbs.	High-wines, bbls
G & C U R R	…	1640	…	2331	…
R I R R	1552	660	17	4033	…
I C R R	3080	4300	181	90 312	100
C, B & Q R R	29340	3231	164	16 5000	50
N W R R	1774	1684	625	15 1392	…
A & St L R R	1200	32	…	15 324	…
Total	43000	12174	3312	266 1400	150

The weather continues wet and gloomy, and unusually mild for the season. The markets to-day are in keeping with the weather, and nobody seemed disposed to do anything. Trade on 'Change was not decidedly short, and, so far as transactions were concerned bank deposits were neither materially increased nor diminished. Profits were small on both sides. The rather, which is often made a scapegoat for a small blame, and not so much to do with this state of things as the unsettled condition of public affairs, and political financial affairs. Thad. Stevens has kicked up a rumpus by his wild recommendations, and his proposition to stop paying the interest in gold was unflaggingly denounced in commercial circles, and himself handed as a dishonest man, whom nobody in this section would trust with a five dollar counterfeit bill. In the present unsettled state of monetary affairs business will soon early be restricted, until it is known definitely what Congress is going to do about paper money. The bill introduced by the Committee of Ways and Means on Monday last authorizes the issue of a billion dollars of United States bonds, and proposes to increase the issue of legal tender notes to half a billion or $400,000,000. If this bill passes, who will assign value to all exchangeable commodities will now advance?

The Flour market was dull and neglected at high prices asked and the high freights ruling check the demand for export. We cannot do better than give the nominal prices, viz: $4 75@5 for winter extras; $5 00@6 00 for winter superfines, $4 25@4 50 for fair to very choice spring extras.

The Wheat market was very quiet and closed the transactions meagre. Prices were a shade lower on all grades. Holders, however, were not pressing on the market. The sales include 12,000 bu at 97½@98c for No 2 Red, 87½@88c for Rejected Red; 91@91¼c for No 1 Spring, 79@80¾c for No 2 Spring, and 67½c for Rejected Spring—all in store.

The Corn market has not been so lifeless for years. There was scarcely anything done. Holders were not pressing sales at a decline, and buyers held off. Prices may be quoted nominally ½c lower. The sales were unimportant, and were at 34@35c for Mixed, and ½c for Rejected in store. New Corn on track sold at …

There was a firmer market for Oats, and prices were stiffer and a shade better, with sales at the range of 37@38½c, the market being 38@38½c for No 1 in store. Rejected sold at 34c in store. The sale reported yesterday as "180,000 bu" should have been 18,000. The error was typographical.

Rye was firmer and 1c better, with sales at 58c for No 1 in store.

Barley was quiet and demand light, with sales at 75c@$1 ℔ bu for fair to prime.

Highwines were in good demand and firm, with sales of 250 bbls at 38½c. The stocks are reduced.

The Salt market remains as last noted, with sales of Onondaga at $2, Liverpool Ground Alum at $1 85 per sack delivered, and Turks Island at $1 per sack delivered. The article on Salt to which reference was made yesterday was necessarily omitted, owing to press of other matter. It appears to-day. Salt in its pure state is a compound of sodium and chlorine, but is seldom or never met with unmixed with baser matter. Until the sixteenth century the article was procured by evaporation from the brine of springs in the interior, and of sea water on the coast. Since the discovery of rock salt it has been mainly relied upon for the operation of material requiring careful manufacture. Still it for the market. An analysis of the Onondaga salt for instance, made a year or two since, revealed the presence of chloride of calcium, the sulphate of lime, of magnesia, and oxide of iron. Rock salt is not altogether free from these impurities, but is much less injured by their presence than that produced by evaporation. The ferric constituent obtains largely in some kinds of rock salt, but it is rather an aid to its effective qualities as an antiseptic than otherwise. Calcium is also found in it in considerable quantities, but calcium itself has been used successfully as preservative. The chief difference lies in the presence of magnesia in brine salt, while rock salt is free from it. Its injurious properties are known to every one—producing an alkaline sourness, for which pork has often been blamed in the case of meat, and imperfect insulation from the air in other cases. Butter cannot be kept sweet where magnesia is present in appreciable quantities, and if for this reason only rock salt is alone to be depended upon for its preservation. Let our farmers and dairy-women think of this, and they will soon find out why it is that so much poor butter is placed upon the market. As butter is now a large item of export, that intended for market should invariably be treated with fine Liverpool salt. Foreign salt must grow steadily in favor until greater care is taken in the manufacture of domestic salt.

The Provision market was without decided change since yesterday. There is some inquiry for Mess Pork, but there were no important transactions. A lot of 100 bbls country packed (old stock) changed hands at $4. Beef was quiet. We note sales 50 tcs Beef Hams at $12 50. Bulk Meats were in good demand, and we note sales 40,000 lbs Hams at 4¼c loose. Shoulders were quoted at 3¼c. Green Meats were easier, with sales of 6,000 pcs Hams at 4¼c loose. We heard of no sales in English Meats, and prices were nominal at our quotations. Lard was steady, with sales at 8¾c for steam rendered, and 8¼@7½c for kettle rendered.

The market for Dressed Hogs opened with a pauleined prices declined 10@20c. The mild weather frightened holders and was decidedly soft on the Hogs, with a large number pressing sale. Towards the close there was a firmer feeling, and part of the decline was recorded. The sales were at $3 50@4 05 for light, and $3 75@4 00 for heavy weights.

The Cattle market was steady and unchanged. The best sale was a lot of 79 head of choice State Steers from Stephenson county, at $3 50. Some 900 head of medium to good grades changed owners at $2@3. The market closed firm for extra and medium and good Beeves at our quotations.

The Live Hog market opened steady at the decline noted yesterday. During the forenoon there was but little done, as packers were holding off for a decline. Holders, however, were firm, and refused to yield. In the afternoon the market rallied and became quite active. Some 11,000 dead changed owners at prices fully up to last evening's quotations, viz: Heavy weights, averaging 300 lbs and upwards, $3 25@3 50; and light to medium weights $3@3 20. One choice lot sold as high as $3 60. There were but few Hogs left over unsold. Shippers were out of the market.

A telegram was received at the Pittsburgh and Fort Wayne Yards just at the close of the market, stating that there were 60,000 Hogs at Buffalo waiting shipment, 30,000 at Pittsburgh, 35,000 at the Suspension Bridge, and 40,000 at Dunkirk, and that they were arriving faster than they could be shipped, to say nothing of those already at these several points. This is discouraging to shippers, and has the effect to keep them out of the market at present.

CHICAGO PRODUCE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES,
Friday evening, Dec 12.

Ashes—There is a good demand for Pots, and the market is firm at $8, with none offering. A lot of 20 bbls Pearls was sold to a Pittsburgh firm on an order at $8 50, equal to $9 here.

Alcohol—The demand is steady, and the market firm at 79@79c, inside quotation manufacturers' price for round lots.

Broom Corn—Market less active, but firm at the range of previous quotations. The stock here is mostly held by one or two parties, who are asking high rates.

Beans—There is a steady good demand with a fair supply offering, and prices are firm. Sales last evening and to-day include about 700 bu common to prime at the range of $1 70@2 25 ℔ bu, the bulk of the sales being within the range—mostly at $2.00@2 10.

Butter—There is only a moderate inquiry, and prices are unchanged. Sales 1,000 lbs prime at 15c, 11 kegs good at 14c, 30 pkgs, in two lots, common at 12@13c.

Bagging—The supply of all kinds is good, and prices of some descriptions are weaker. Burlaps are lower, with sales on terms kept private. Gunnies are in good supply with sales 20,000 (single) at 34c.

Cooperage—The demand for Pork Barrels is moderate, and the market quiet and without change. Sales 100 at $1 60. Lard Tierces are in fair request, and prices are well sustained, with sales 550 (a round lot) at $1 85 delivered.

Eggs—Fresh Eggs are nominal at 19@17c ℔ doz. Limed Eggs are irregular and dull at the range of 13@15c ℔ doz.

Fruit—Green Apples are selling slowly at about previous quotations. Dried Apples are steady, with sales 50 bbls prime New York State at 5¾c.

Flour—Received, 3,232 bbls. There was no demand for shipping and the sales were trifling. Prices were all most entirely nominal. We quote fair to choice spring extras at $4.25@5, spring superfines at $2 50@3, winter superfines at $3 50@4, with a sale of 76 bbls "Marion Co" at outside quotation. Winter extras are very dull, and prices entirely nominal at the range of $4 75@6. A few very choice brands are held at $6.25. On all grades buyers and sellers are apart in their views, the former alleging that, at the high freights, there is no profit in shipping at present prices. The stocks are good.

Wheat—Received, 24,501 bu. Demand light and the market was dull and a shade lower. Holders, however, are not pressing sales. The transactions were: WINTER GRADES—400 bu No 2 Red at 97¾c, 1,600 bu do at 97½c, 400 bu Rejected at 88c, 400 bu do at 87½c. No 1 SPRING—800 bu (in Munn & Scott's) at 93¼c, 400 bu (in Newberry's) at 91c; 1,000 bu (in Armour, Dole & Co's) at 92c. No 2 SPRING—2,000 bu at 80¾c; 4,000 bu at 80c, 1,000 bu (in Flint & Thompson's) at 79c. REJECTED SPRING—400 bu at 67½c—all the above in store. Sales by sample were 144 bags Spring Wheat at 83c, 1,000 bu Red Winter in bags at $1.05, and 100 bu do in bulk at 98¾c—all on track.

Corn—Received, 24,857 bu. Market nominally ½c lower, with buyers and sellers apart. Sales were trifling. Holders are slow to submit to a decline. The transactions were. MIXED—1,000 bu (South Side) at 35c, 600 bu (in Newberry's) at 34c. REJECTED—100 bu at 30¾c—all in store. On track, 1,700 bu new Corn at 31c in bulk.

Oats—Received, 12,370 bu. There was again a good demand, and the market was firmer at the advance noted yesterday, and in one instance ½c advance was paid over that outside quotation. The sales were 800 bu No 1 in store at 37c; 6,000 bu do at 38c; 5,000 bu do at 38¼c, 4,500 bu do (in Munn & Scott's) at 38¾c, 1,000 bu Rejected at 34c—all the above in store, 100 bags No 1 at 40c delivered.

Rye—Received, 1,316 bu. There was a good demand in a quiet way, and prices were firmer and 1c higher. Sales were 900 bu No 1 in store at 58c, 6,000 bu do at 58c. 400 bu Rejected at 43c.

Barley—Received, 1,270 bu. Market very quiet, with a limited demand, at prices without decided change. Sales were 900 bu prime at $1 ℔ bu delivered, 800 bu No 2 in store at 80c; 800 bu do at 77c, 600 bu fair, by sample, in store at 75c; 22 bags at 75c on track.

Highwines—Received, 150 bbls. There is a good demand with a limited supply offering, and the market was firm. Sales 250 bbls in lots at 33¾c in store.

Hides—Market steady and unchanged. Sales of Green Cured were made at 8½c. We continue to quote:

Dry Flint	16@17 c
Dry Salted	14@15 c
Green Cured	8 @ 8½c
Calf and Kip	10@11 c
Green	7½c

Millstuffs—The demand is good and the market firm.

Oils—There is no quotable change in the market here. In Carbon the demand does not improve, and the market remains nominally the same as last quoted, viz, 70@80c, including packages. Some common Oil is selling at lower prices. The stock is large. Linseed is quiet, and is quoted at $1 25@1 40.

Poultry and Game—The continued warm weather has so unsettled the market that no reliable quotations can be given for Dressed Poultry and Game.

Potatoes—Are selling from store in small lots at the range of 70@80c for choice qualities. In bulk the sales are slow and the market is dull at the range of 60@70c.

Provisions—There is very little change to report since yesterday.

Beef—We quote prices nominal at $11 for Extra Mess, $14@14 50 for Prime Mess. Sales 50 tcs Beef Hams at $12.50.

Pork—The advices from New York are more encouraging to holders, but we hear of no sales, except a lot of 100 bbls country Mess (old stock) at $9. There is a fair inquiry for good city brands and sales would be effected at $10@10 25. In new Mess there is no movement. Holders are asking $11 00@12.

Bulk Meats—Are in good demand for Shoulders, Hams, and Sides, and prices are firm, with sales of 40,000 lbs Hams at 4¼c loose. We quote Shoulders at 4¼c.

Green Meats—The market is quiet, owing to the mild weather, and the only sale reported was 4,000 pcs Hams loose at 4¼c, which is a decline of ¼c from yesterday. We quote Shoulders at 3@3½c, 4½@4c for rib Sides, and 4¾c for clear Sides loose.

English Meats—Very little doing, and buyers and sellers apart. We hear of no sales. We quote Cumberland Middles at 6¼c, short clear do at 6¾@6¾c, and long cut Hams at 6½@6c.

Lard—The market was steady with a fair demand. Sales were 600 bbls and 300 tcs, in three lots, prime kettle-rendered at 8¼c, 50 tcs do at 8½c; 100 tcs prime steam-rendered at 8¼c.

Salt—The market was steady. Sales 700 bbls Onondaga at $2 ℔ bbl; 600 sacks Liverpool Ground Alum at $1 85, delivered, 100 sacks Turks Island at $1 ℔ sack of 2 bu, delivered on the cars.

Seeds—There was a fair inquiry for Timothy, and prices were firm and unchanged. Sales 150 bags choice, in two lots, at $1 70@1.72, 28 bags fair at $1.61½c, 19 bags at $1.65. No sales of Clover or Flaxseed were reported.

Tallow—Barbel dull and easier. We quote country at 9c, and city at 9¼@9½c.

Dressed Hogs—Received, 3,312. The continued warm weather and increased receipts caused the market to open flat, and prices gave away fully 10@20c from the ruling prices of yesterday, but before the close there was a better feeling, and prices rallied a little and closed firmer. The sales include the following:

35 Hogs, all light weights, at				$3 50
15 "	all under 200 lbs, at			3 60
70 "	averaging	185	" at	3 74
11 "	"	300	" at	3 90
56 "	"	250	" at	4 00
270 "	dividing on	160	" at	$3 50 @3 90
105 "	"	200	" at	3.55 @3 90
158 "	"	200	" at	3.65 @3 7d
200 "	"	200	" at	3 50 @3 7d
200 "	"	200	" at	3.36 @3 90
100 "	"	200	" at	3 50 @3 85
200 "	"	200	" at	3 40 @3 85
15 "	"	200	" at	4 00 @3 41
50 "	"	100 and 200 lbs at		$3.00@3.00@3 80

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO TIMES,
Friday evening, Dec. 12.

Cattle—Received yesterday, 999 head. The following statement shows about the receipts to-day, also about the number sold at the various yards, and the range of prices:

	Rec'd.	Sold.	Prices
College Grove Yard	149	120	$2 50 @3 60
Sherman's Yard	135	18	2.37½@2 50
Michigan Southern Yard	18	18	2.00 @3 00
Pittsburgh Yard	120	60	2.35 @3 00

REMARKS—There was no essential change in the market from yesterday. We are unable to note any improvement in the quality or number of Beeves received at the yards. Sales and up about 600 head, principally medium and good grades, which were taken by packers and city butchers at $2@3. The best sale was from Howard in Harris & Co of 79 extra smooth Steers, averaging 1,234 lbs, at $3.50, at the Cottage Grove Yards. We note the following sales:

79 Beeves, averaging	1221	lbs, at		$3 00
17 "	"	1100	" at	2 50
14 "	"	1072	" at	2 14
18 "	"	1060	" at	2 75
81 "	"	1142	" at	2.81¾
11 "	"	1129	" at	2 60
26 "	"	1254	" at	2 45
11 "	"	1066	" at	2 85

The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Extra shipping Beeves	$3 25@3.50
Good	3.15@3 00
Medium	2.00@2 50
Inferior to common	1 25@1.75

Hogs—Received yesterday, 12,174 head. The following table shows about the receipts to-day, also, about the number sold at the various yards, with the range of prices paid:

	Received.	Sold.	Prices
Cottage Grove Yard	3500	1782	$3 20@3.60
Sherman's Yard	3906	3389	3 00@3 50
Michigan Southern Yard	6500	4608	3.10@3 65
Pittsburgh Yard	3344	3079	3.00@3.60

REMARKS—The market opened steady at the decline instituted, with light transactions during the fore part of the day. Packers were holding off in anticipation of a further decline, while holders were firm, and refused to sell unless they could realize the closing prices of last evening. Later in the day packers yielded and a moderate degree of activity was infused into the market. Some 11,000 dead were sold at prices fully up to yesterday's quotations. 248 Hogs, averaging 300 lbs and upwards, sold in lots at $3 50; 4d, averaging 346 lbs, at $3 60; 875, averaging 600 lbs and upwards, at $3 45; 365, averaging 600 and upwards, at $3.40, 1,400, averaging 350 lbs and upwards at $3.50, 442, averaging 218 lbs and upwards, at $3 20, 1,485, averaging 900 lbs and upwards, at $3.25. We note the following sales.

AT THE COTTAGE GROVE YARDS.

877 Hogs, averaging	257	lbs, at		$3.30
90 "	"	232	" at	3 40
89 "	"	261	" at	3 35
60 "	"	322	" at	3 50
38 "	"	227	" at	3 40
36 "	"	220	" at	3 00
247 "	"	236	" at	3 40
60 "	"	203	" at	3 45
103 "	"	212	" at	3 35

AT SHERMAN'S YARDS.

36 Hogs, averaging	600	lbs, at		$3.24
215 "	"	000	" at	3.50
14 "	"	336	" at	3 50
60 "	"	242	" at	3.25
50 "	"	281	" at	3.35
18 "	"	136	" at	3 00
44 "	"	266	" at	3.31¾
229 "	"	400	" at	3.41
128 "	"	400	" at	3.16
33 "	"	231	" at	3 00

AT THE MICHIGAN SOUTHERN YARD

51 Hogs, averaging	000	lbs, at		$3.44
100 "	"	265	" at	3 90
41 "	"	227	" at	3 20
60 "	"	229	" at	3.36
205 "	"	261	" at	3 35
134 "	"	200	" at	3 45

49 "	"	241	" at	3 45
110 "	"	240	" at	3 60@3 84

AT THE PITTSBURGH YARD.

40 Hogs, averaging	230	lbs, at		$3.51
120 "	"	327	" at	3.65
450 "	"	330	" at	3 25
68 "	"	239	" at	3.50
600 "	"	242	" at	3.40
46 "	"	300	" at	3 25
16 "	"	200	" at	3 45
60 "	"	229	" at	3 30
60 "	"	239	" at	3.15
57 "	"	242	" at	3 37

The market closed steady at the following quotations:

Extra lard Hogs	$3.35@3 50
Good	3 30@3 40
Medium	3 00@3 05
Common	2 75@2 85

Sheep—Received to-day, 438 head. There were no sales. The market rules steady at the following quotations:

Extra mutton Sheep	$4 00@4 50
Good to medium	3.00@3.50

DOMESTIC PRODUCE MARKETS.

By Telegraph.] NEW YORK, Dec. 12.

Cotton—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Sales 500 bales at 66¾@67c for middling uplands.

Flour—Opened quiet and closed dull. $6 15@6 40 for super State, $6 50@6 70 for extra State, $6.30@6.00 for super western, $6 25@6.60 for common to medium extra western; $6 75@6 85 for common to good shipping brands extra round-hoop Ohio, and $6.85@8 25 for trade brands.

Whisky—Heavy at 38½@39c.

Wheat—Dull, heavy, and fully 1c lower. Chicago spring at $1.27@1 32. Milwaukee club at $1 27@1 32; amber Iowa at $1 35@1 39½c; 40,000 bu winter red western at $1.40@1.44.

Corn—Heavy and fairly 1c lower, at 70@74½c for mixed western, closing at inside price.

Oats—Firm with a brisk demand, chiefly for government, at 67@70c for inferior to prime.

Sugar—Continues steady. Sales 216 hhds New Orleans at 8½@11½c.

Coffee—Quiet and steady. Rio 30@33c.

Molasses—Steady. Sales at 36½@40c, by auction; 650 bbls New Orleans at 27½c, and 60 hhds Porto Rico at 38@43c.

Pork—Active and firmer at $14@14 25 for mess, closing at latter price; $11 62½@12.10 for prime, $13@15 for prime mess.

Beef—Quiet and steady.

Cut Meats—More active and firmer.

Dressed Hogs—Firm with fair demand, 5¾@5¾c for western.

Lard—Quiet and without material change.

By Telegraph.] BALTIMORE, Dec. 12.

Flour—Dull and drooping.

Wheat—Firm at $1 70@1.80. Sales of red at $1.45@1.62.

Corn—Steady.

Whisky—Dull at 40c.

Mess Pork—$13.75@14.

About Salt—Saginaw vs. Onondaga—Foreign Salt.

The price of salt during the past few weeks has suffered a decline of $1.70 ℔ bbl from the highest point reached. The speculation and subsequent collapse in this article has been a subject of much discussion not only in this city and State, but throughout the West. A Detroit paper, in commenting upon this subject, says:

Prices have recently been raised to such a height that farmers were sending the bulk of their hogs and cattle east, supposing that packing could not be profitably conducted at home. The fluctuation in prices is due to the Onondaga Salt Company, who put the prices up or down, as they take the freak into their heads, without regard to the interests of the people, or to the demand. Their object, of course, is to injure the Saginaw manufacturers as much as possible, but whenever these tactics are understood, the authors will be the sufferers by it. It is far less pleasant for the farmer who has purchased his salt at $2 50 with the assurance that prices would go no lower, to find the same article selling at $2 00, or for the packer who has calculated on $2 00 having to pay $3 50 without reason.

We would recommend farmers to buy for packing purposes neither the Onondaga or Saginaw fine salt. The foreign salt alone can be relied on for packing purposes. The manufacturers at Syracuse do not claim that their fine salt is fit to cure meat, but say it can be done with the solar evaporated. Still there is a prejudice existing at the East against any salt except the foreign article, for packing purposes. The cost of a barrel of Onondaga salt sold here must be nearly as follows:

Barrel	38c
Fuel	30c
Labor	25c
Packing	4c
Interest on investment	10c
Wear and tear	5c
Tax	11c
Freight	65c
Commission and storage	20c
	$2 00

The Detroit *Free Press* of the 10th instant contains a lengthy and interesting article on the progress of Salt manufacture at Saginaw during the past year, in which it is stated that the amount of capital already invested in the Saginaw Works is over $500,000, and that the manufacture during the past season was 240,000 bbls. We make room for the following extracts, which will be read with interest:

WORKS IN OPERATION.

At the close of the year 1860 but one company was in operation, the East Saginaw Company. On the 31st of December, 1861, there were eight companies in operation, with eighteen blocks. At the present date the following is a summary of the companies now in operation, viz:

Companies in operation	26
Companies preparing to work	17
Other companies near the Saginaw	6
Blocks in operation	42
Blocks in progress	28
Kettles in operation	2,700
Kettles in progress	4,000

In this table we have estimated two blocks to each company, and fifty kettles to a block, and, where evaporators are used, we have estimated one as equal to two blocks.

COST OF MANUFACTURE.

The cost of erecting works and getting everything into running order, ready for manufacturing, is variously estimated by different operators, some putting the figures, including the purchase of land, boring the well, erecting the blocks and sheds, building docks, &c., as low as $10,000 to $12,000 for a single block, while each additional block costs from $5,500 to $1,000. This estimate, however, is low, and $15,000 would probably come nearer the true amount for the first block. It would be scarcely safe for an inexperienced man to venture into the salt business with two blocks with a cash capital anywhere inside $20,000. As with all new places which have received a sudden impulse, the people on the Saginaw, and especially those at East Saginaw, have got their prices at altogether too lofty a figure for their own good. At the present rates they rather frighten away, than invite in, men of limited capital, that very class who would make their best citizens. For all salt sites a river front is deemed necessary for shipping purposes, and for that reason all the works are upon the immediate banks of the river. Lots of this kind are usually bought of from three to ten acres, and have been sold at different points on the river at all the way from $100 to $500. At Salina, opposite and just above Saginaw City, good lots have sold at $250, while at Carrollton, for a lot of three acres $2,000 was refused, $3,000 being asked.

For the cost of manufacturing and before the present high rates, we quote the figures furnished in the annual report of the East Saginaw Manufacturing Company, on the 1st day of July last:

COST PER BARREL.

Labor	16½ cents.
Wood	23¾ "
Barrel	23¾ "
Packing	03 "
Nails, branding, &c.	01 "

Cost of production, July .... 70¾ cents.

At the same time the cost per barrel at Syracuse was 88¾ cents.

After the rapid advance in wood, labor, barrels, and nearly everything else, the cost of production was of course considerably increased. During November the same company figured up the cost as follows:

Labor	20 cents.
Wood	25 "
Barrels	34 "
Packing	04 "
Nails, branding, &c.	02 "
National tax	11 "

Cost of production, November $1 07

The East Saginaw company, however, had a more favorable contract, both for wood and barrels, than many of the other companies, and their cost of production was of course less. It is clearly probable that the cost to any company exceeded $1.25 or $1.30 at the most. Different companies reported the average amount ℔ bbl for which their salt has sold during the season at $1.68, $1.60, $1.60, $1 55, $2, $2.19, $2 65, and $2 40, while one or two companies say their average sales have been at $3. With these data it is easy to determine the amount of profit thus far made in the salt business.

CAPITAL INVESTED.

The Saginaw *Republican*, in a recent tabular statement, giving the amount of capital invested by each company, foots up a total of $461,000 already invested in the salt business. This, we are inclined to think rather falls below than exceeds the true amount; the whole amount may be safely put at eight hundred thousand to a million dollars, most of which has gone in during the past year. Within a space of one mile, at Salina, there are now being invested in salt from $250,000 to $300,000.

AMOUNT MANUFACTURED.

We have no data for determining the exact amount thus far manufactured. The Custom House statistics, upon which one would naturally rely for the shipments, are extremely deficient, as a large number of vessels are not reported at all. For instance, the steamers Forest Queen and Huron have brought down thousands of barrels to Detroit during the season, but none of it is reported at the Bay City Custom House. Such statistics as they have, however, we obtained. From the opening of navigation to the 30th of September ninety vessels with cargoes of salt are reported as having cleared, taking out a total of 124,468 barrels. Of these fifty-five were bound for Chicago, taking to that port a total of 101,256, or four-fifths of the whole amount. The rest of this was distributed between Milwaukee, Toledo, Detroit, and a few Canadian ports. The amount of salt manufactured during the season, as figured up by the *Republican*, is 241,225 barrels, which is probably somewhere near the true amount. The East Saginaw Company have made during the season 70,000 barrels; the Saginaw City Company 25,000, the Carrollton Mill Company 18,000, the Orange County Salt Company, at Carrollton, 12,600, the Portsmouth Company 12,000, and the Bay City Company 20,000.

QUALITY OF SALT.

The quality of the salt will range as good as the best Onondaga. Careful analysis have been made prepared both of the manufactured article and the brine, and both have in every … "The quality of the salt produced," says Professor Winchell, our State geologist, in his last report, "is unsurpassed either in chemical purity or preservative qualities. Several of the most extensive fishermen upon the lake shore, having given it a thorough trial, pronounce it more economical (in quantity required) safer and better than the Onondaga fine salt. It is equally commended by butchers. For butter it has been tested in our State and in Orange county, N. Y., and pronounced not at all inferior to the famous Ashton salt." The New York State Agricultural Society, at Elmira, awarded the salt of the East Saginaw Company the highest testimonials. Such salt the best companies at Saginaw have always manufactured, and their brands can be relied upon with as much assurance as those from Onondaga. But some salt has been sent out of late, during the panic when prices were high and the demand great, that should never have been allowed to have gone upon the market. The works in operation were pressed to their utmost capacity, and the article manufactured in the hurry and excitement was not such as it should have been. It will be found before long that this has damaged the reputation of the Saginaw brands to a great amount, and it will be a long time before the valley will recover from the ill-advised speculation of these half fledged operators.

ONONDAGA SALT.

The Syracuse *Journal* gives the following as the quantity of salt inspected on the Salt Springs Reservation for the week ending Dec. 6, 1862:

Syracuse, District No	1	25,196 bu
Salina, "	2	104,683 bu
Liverpool, "	3	35,341 bu
Geddes, "	4	52,165 bu
Total		228,628 bu

The whole quantity of salt inspected on the Onondaga Salt Springs Reservation from Jan. 1 to Dec. 6, 1862, is .... 8,816,219 bu

The whole amount inspected during the same time last year .... 7,117 200 "

Increase over last year .... 1,777 019 "

It will thus be seen that the Onondaga Salt Company have increased their manufacture this year 1,777,019 bushels, which increase is also attributable in the advanced price and the great demand which prevailed during the fore part of the past season. It is greatly feared that, like Saginaw salt, a good deal of salt has been sent out from the Onondaga springs which has been too hurriedly manufactured, and which may possibly be found damaging to their past reputation. Foreign salt is taken solid from the mine, and is called alum, or rock salt. American salt is produced by evaporation of the brine which flows from springs in the places above mentioned. Rock salt is generally the purest, as being comparatively free from iodine and the sulphates which are always traceable in spring salt.

How to Pack Pork.

For the information of those who intend packing pork the following will be valuable, being an extract by which the inspectors are guided: "Mess pork is made from good fat hogs, weighing 200 lbs and upwards, and consists of side pieces only, cut six inches wide, full length of rib. Prime mess pork is made from good fat hogs, weighing 200 lbs; consists of 3 half-heads, 2 necks, 3 shoulders, 3 hams, balance side pork,—the side pork to be cut as in mess,—hams and shoulders to be cut in 6 to 10 pieces. Prime pork is made from good fat hogs, weighing 100 lbs, and consists of 3 half heads, 2 necks, 3 shoulders, 3 hams, balance side pork,—hams and shoulders to be cut in 6 to 10 pieces,—side pork same as in mess. Prime mess and prime pork can be made without hams by putting shoulders instead."

Grain in Store in Chicago and Milwaukee.

The following statement exhibits the amount of grain in store in Chicago and Milwaukee on the 9th inst:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.
Chicago	844,795	100,000	445,811
Milwaukee	1,110,070		

Total 2,974,126 bushels of grain, of which, as appears above, 1,934,865 bushels are wheat. The amount of corn and oats in store at Milwaukee is trifling.

The Provision Markets.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

The demand for pork has been a little more active during the past three days—though not at all active—and the market is rather firmer, at an improvement in prices of 12@25c ℔ bbl. The demand has been partly speculative, and a fair proportion of the sales have been for future delivery. The sales foot up 9,350 bbls, including 2,000 bbls yesterday, chiefly at $12 25@12 62 for mess. Other kinds are unchanged. Beef is more active at previous rates. We note sales of 1,700 bbls, of which 1,150 bbls changed owners yesterday, including 1,200 bbls uninspected mess at $13 12. Prime mess is quiet and unchanged. Beef hams are steady, with sales of 600 bbls at $12 50 for State, and $18.50@16 00 for western—including 100 bbls choice, yesterday, at the outside price. Bacon is tolerably active, chiefly for future delivery. The sales comprise 2,600 bxs, but including 1,135 bxs yesterday, at 7@8c for western and city Cumberland, 1¾@8c for long ribbed; 8¼@7¾c for short do, and 8½c for bellies. Cut meats are steady. We note sales of 150 bbls new hams, in dry salt, yesterday at 7c. In smoked meats we note sales of 71 hhds bacon sides on private terms. Dressed hogs active at 5¼@6c for western, and 6@6¼c for city. Lard is decidedly more active and firmer. The sales comprise 4,650 bbls, part for future delivery, of which 2,200 bbls changed owners yesterday, at from 9¾ to 10c, and including 800 tcs, for January delivery, at 9¼c. Butter and cheese are in fair demand at previous prices.

Exports from the 1st to the 9th of December:

	1862.	1861.
Beef, tcs	2,210	1,286
Beef, bbls	877	649
Pork	2.008	2,292
Lard (equal to) kegs	20,003	14,691

—*Shipping List.*

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 9.

There is very little movement to record in any description. Sales of 600 bbls western mess pork, old, at $13, and new at $14, cash; new prime is held at $13 50. City packed mess beef sells in lots, as wanted, at $13@16, and country at $13, 2,000 bbls of the former were taken on government account on private terms. Dressed hogs sell at $5 50@6 00. Bacon—But little doing and very little stock here, about 100 bbls hams were disposed of at 8¾@10½c, sides are nominal at 6¾@6¾c, and shoulders 5@5¾c, 15,000 lbs ribbed sides at 6¼c, and 200 boxes middles, for export, on private terms. Green Meats—There is very little here of any description, sales of 200 lbs hams, in salt and pickle, at 6@6¾c, 25,000 lbs shoulders, on private terms, 300 boxes do at 4¼c, and 100 boxes hams, in salt, at 8c, short credit. Lard comes forward slowly, and the stock is extremely light, with very little demand, 600 of western, bbls and tcs, at 9¾c, and kegs at 10¾@11c, country ranges from 7½@10c. Butter—There is no falling off in the demand, and prices are firm; sales of solid packed at 15@20c, and fair to prime roll at 19@25c.

BOSTON, Dec. 8.

Pork is firm with a good demand. Sales of prime at $11 50@12.50; mess at $13@13.50, clear at $16@16.50 ℔ bbl cash. Beef is in fair demand. Sales of eastern and western mess and extra mess at $12.50@14 25 ℔ bbl cash. Lard is in steady demand. Sales in bbls at 9¾@10¾c; kegs 10¾@11c ℔ to case. Hams are worth 9@10c.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.

Mess pork and bacon sides are in some demand to fill government contracts, but the trade are buying very sparingly. Prices show no special change, viz: Pork—Western mess $14, primemess $13, prime $11; and rump $10 ℔ bbl. Beef—Baltimore No 1 $13 75@14, and mess $13 25@13.75 ℔ bbl. Bacon—Shoulders 5¾@5¾c, sides 6¾@6¾c, plain hams 9¾@10¾c, sugar-cured and fancy do 11@12c ℔ lb. Lard—Western in bbls and tcs 10@10¾c, do in kegs 10¾c, refined 12¾@12¾c, and Baltimore No 1 6¾c ℔ lb.

The Hog Markets.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 11.

Dressed hogs declined 5c and closed heavy. The ruling prices in the forenoon were $3 50@4.00 dividing on 200 lbs. The immense receipts at Chicago Wednesday caused a decline of 10@15c in that market. The receipts here yesterday were 1,677 head—912 dressed and 765 live.

The receipts thus far this season are:

Live Hogs, No.	27,476
Dressed Hogs, No.	6,420
Total	33,896

In the afternoon the best offers for dressed hogs were $3 64@3 65 dividing on 200 lbs. Sales of live hogs show a range of $3 30@3 45.—*Sentinel.*

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.

The market for hogs was rather dull to-day, the offerings being large and most of the houses full; but we have no change to report in prices, and quote 100 to 170 pounds averaging at $4.10, 160 to 165 pounds at $1 20@4 25, 190 to 200 pounds at $4.30@4 40, and heavy at $4.50@4 60, the latter an extreme figure and only obtainable for extra heavy. The receipts during the past twenty-four hours foot up about 12,000 head.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 10.

Dressed hogs are worth $1 50 to $4.60—divided on two hundred—less than one hundred and fifty, $4 00.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.

Sales 153 dressed hogs averaging 160@600 lbs, at $4.25@4.75.

DETROIT, Dec. 10.

The market was a trifle easier this morning. Good heavy hogs are selling at a range of $4.00@4.12½, and lighter ones at $3.60@3.75, dividing on 200 for the former, and 200 for the latter. The packing houses are mostly overstocked at present, which is the cause of the slacking up in buying and consequent depreciation.

ALBANY, Dec. 8.

The sales of dressed hogs include the following lots:

70 head State, div 200 lbs,			5¾@5¾
64 "	"	aver 250 "	4 70
75 "	"	" 290 "	5.90
11 "	fancy		6.15

Army Awards.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 8.

Colonel Sullivan, United States Commissary here today awarded the following contracts: Sturges, Bonnel & Co., New York, 100,000 lbs of Rio coffee, to be packed in barrels, at $31.67 ℔ hundred, to the same parties, 100,000 lbs do., packed in sacks, at $31 ℔ hundred, and to a Philadelphia firm, 200,000 lbs Rio coffee, roasted and ground and packed in barrels, at $32.00 ℔ hundred. All the pork was then from parties in the city; 4,000 bbls mess pork at prices ranging from $14 30 to $18.15, and 1,000 bbls prime mess at $12.24.

CINCINNATI, Dec 10.

Capt. DuBarry made the following award of bids for army supplies to-day:

70,000 lbs hard bread,	J Baillie & Co	$3.10c
30,000 " "	P F Bryce	4.49c
20,000 " "	…	…
25,000 " "	B B Field	4.90c
100 bushels beans,	J M Woodbridge	$2.85
150 " "	L S M Stone	$2 00
14,000 lbs rice,	R B Bishop & Co	8.74c
17,000 " coffee,	Springer & Whiteman	9¾c
20,000 " coffee,	T F Thirkield & Co	$2.44a
19,200 " roast coffee,	T S Biggs & Co	39¾c
73,500 " sugar,	Miner & Andrews	11c
6,125 " star candles,	M Werk & Co	19¾c
19,200 " soap,	A O Cheever & Co	7 7-8c
150 bushels salt,	Wm Glenn & Sons	80c
1,625 gallons molasses,	Brown, Stout & Butler	43c

The mess pork bid for yesterday was taken at $11 25 for 850 bbls, $11 35 for 461 bbls, $11 22½ for 690 bbls. The pork and flour bid for to-day are not yet awarded.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 6.

Capt Sam Black, A Q M, awarded a contract yesterday, for five thousand tons of hay. Mr O F Cobb, of Aurora, Ind., received it. The price of it we are not at liberty to state, though it was a fair one.—*Democrat.*

The Seed Markets.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.

Sales 125 bu Wisconsin timothy at $2 25. Quoted at $2@2 25 for fair to choice Illinois and Wisconsin timothy, $2.25@2 50 for Belgium timothy, $5@5.50 for choice clover, and $2@2 25 for flaxseed.

NEW YORK, Dec. 9.

Clover is firm, with sales of a few hundred bags at 10¾@10¾c. Timothy is very quiet at $2 25@2.35. We have heard of no sales of linseed since those noticed in our last at $2 42½ in Boston. 1,000 bu rough flax sold here at $2.00@2.90 cash.

Carbon Oil at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 11.

The following are the rates for carbon oil, at the Ardesco Oil Company, for to-day only:

By the car load, ℔ gallon	55c
In smaller quantities, "	56c

This is free of charge for packages.—*Post.*

Montreal Market.

MONTREAL, Dec. 10.

Flour firm at $4 40 for No 1. No quotable change in other articles. The general tendency is towards increased firmness, and business done without change of prices.

Highwines at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Dec. 10.

Market quiet but firm. No sales reported except for retail lots at 39c. Last sales in quantity at 38c. Several holders asking 40c. There is only moderate demand here and inferior for consumption.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

VESSELS PASSED DETROIT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Times.

DETROIT, Dec. 12.

The following vessels passed this port to-day:

UP.

Propellers Maine, Granite State.

Bark Indiana.

The tug Prindiville has arrived with the schooners Tithe and Morey, but will proceed no further.

DOWN.

Schooner Oicklason.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

SHERMAN HOUSE.

Miss A Wells, Iowa	A E Baker, Pekin
J M Stockdale, do	A W Pitts, Dixon
B Bryant, St Louis	F Lane, do
J R Tappen, Md	O W Page, Clyde
O M Barnes, St Louis	W Clark, Wis
J D Warner, Oarville	Mrs M S M Logan, Tenn
J M Gorgan, do	N E Tenner, Ypsilanti
S E Shipley & l, Iowa City	W O Crane, N Y
W Tanner, Quincy	J O Wheeler, Utica
A F Field, Cedar Rapids	M N Lord, Ill
Jno Clark, do	R L Stewart, Evanston
A B Stone, Clare	J Jarden, Lafayette
W H Gilbert, E Saginaw	J R Jones, Utica
F Lanne, Dubuque	H J Pendall, Louisville
W F Anderson, N Y	J Robbins, Phila
J A Humphrey, do	Mrs L Seymour, Brattleboro
J S Curtis, do	Miss Hunt, do
O F Lantz, do	

TREMONT HOUSE.

R R Swede, St Louis	S P Stetson, N Y
F M Dingman, do	M Steen, do
J M Pitman, Quincy	J C Spencer, Washington
O O Barnes, Wis	D H James, Racine
J Goodwin, Hartford	O F Chamberlin, Memphis
C Reed, Iowa	Capt Cady, U S A
W P Pampe, do	B D Arnold, Milw
W H Chapman, Ottawa	J R Hensley, R I
C H Moore, Clinton	J Earnshaw, U S A
O F Williams, Milt	J P Monk, Wis
D H Voss, N Y	H M Mansfield, Ill
E Pindar, Detroit	W J Stacey, U S A
J S Blair, Pittsburgh	O Starr, do
O H Thomas & l, Le Roy	R M Cunningham, Cairo
M F Furlong, Ga	S S Haskel, N Y
M Burke, Ill	Mrs H H Gardner, Ft Wayne

BRIGGS HOUSE.

R R Sloan, Cleveland	Mrs Pitts, Dixon
E E Powers, St Paul	Mrs E O Lowrey, N Y
B P Farm, Cairo	O W Prescott, Janesville
S Wharton, Boston	H W Moore, Memphis
L S Williams, Cinn	Mrs M Conrad, Jefferson
E E Moore, Kankakee	W J Bowls, N Y
M F Meeks, Racine	L M Cottrill, Kankakee
H Stark, Sycamore	C S Rice, Mil
O Tompkins, Morris	H C Stevens, Elkhart
J M Quay, South	G C Chase, Peoria
H M Cary & b, Newark	F F H Deckman, Olean
T S Valden, Maiden Rock	O H Spafford, Rockford
J Foster, Janesville	L A Lovejoy, Boston
Mrs J B Stansell, Kenosha	R V Barringer, Milwaukee
J H Johnson, Worden	O A O Lyons
G M Gilbert, Peoria	A Sabbiafield, McLean
W H Balach, Lyons	A B Moore, Geneva
J F Stevens, Wentworth	G E Hooker, Dedance
J Faield, N Y	S H Tines, Fon du Lac
J C Fiery, Ottawa	D O Strong, N Y
S Snow, Bloomington	J O Kehler, Milwaukee
W B Willard, do	S S Bryan, Pittsburgh

ADAMS HOUSE.

J J Umphrey, Penn	W Millard, Ann Arbor
Mr Wess & l, Canada	S Merchant, Mich City
S Post, Galesburg	E Waterbury, do
W Tuttle & l, N Y	S P Jewett, Mich
J Harris, Boston	B W Stockwell, Aurora
J R Chapin, Ill	A J Owen, Dubuque
O S Morris, Quincy	O R Metzger, Iowa
J Rowland, do	O Edward, Hartland
S Tompkins, Avon	S Howard, Kewanee
L Douglas, Galesburg	J A Barrily, Arcola
J H Gynes, Iowa City	J Beggs, do
M L Foster, N Y	J Davidson, Y America
J W Cadbury, Cedar Rapids	O Davidson, do
J A Lee, Mattoon	P O Staples, do
M W Wilson, do	W Whipman, Kewanee
Mr Palmer, Tuscola	Mrs Roberts, Mich City
T H Olson, Niles	Mrs Eastman, do
S D Glenn, do	O W Elliott, Y America
E Roberts, Quincy	F E Sauter, Tuscola
Mrs Owens, Edgewood	Mrs Shanley, do
Miss Owens, do	O Gilbert, Kansas
W Owens, do	H S Reed, Mascomb
Mrs Simons & c, Shabena	H E Coy, Mich
Miss Simons, do	W H Herrington, N Y
Mr Dibble & c, do	J W Morris, do
F Church, Valparaiso	Mr Beans, Detroit
J Fox, Adams	Mr Daley, Sheboygan
E S James, N Y	M S Calkins, Sycamore
J J Powell, Ill	A Gere, do
A Thaer, Lexington	E S Pike, Painesville
F F Smith, N Y	Mrs Sammonds & c, do
J R Bodell, Ypsilanti	

METROPOLITAN HOTEL.

L M Gould, N Y	Mrs B Millard, Elgin
L Bellmann, Monmouth	Miss S Millard, do
T Adams, Joliet	W Bundy, St Louis
J Collins, Bloomington	G Drake, N Y
D R Beck & l, Sterling	S Smith, do
F W Pomeroy, Lee Centre	G S Brest, Ill
D A Gram, Naperville	O S Ford & l, Janesville
J E Langden, Lane	A Jackson, Monroe
S Dutcher & l, Otsego	W H Summers, do
B F Holmes, Toledo	W Brown, do
E J Arno, do	W Lloon, do
S S James, Dixon	S Sash, Chenoa
J W Seabury, Cedar Rapids	

CITY HOTEL.

R C Hamlin, Lake Mills	T F Bennett, Bude
R B Frohock, St Carmel	W H Patterson, do
G W Harrington, Geneseo	J W Manull, Kansas
K Howard & l, Wheaton	C S Porte, do
J J Staples, Mattoon	W Haywick, do
J R Ness, Lowell	W H B Thomas, Boston
E C Allen, do	J Hartman, Rockford
C Heller, Detroit	F Gibson, Ill
E Mosley, Lowell	J P Neill, Minn
F Warren, do	J Colleen, Rochester
K Shupe, Catlin	T C Martin, St Louis
W Barnes, Sandwich	F Butterfield, Mil
A H Burdick, Ill	

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HEIMSTREET'S INIMITABLE HAIR RESTORATIVE.—*It is not a dye*, but restores gray hair to its original color, by supplying the capillary tubes with natural sustenance, impaired by age or disease. All instantaneous dyes are composed of lunar caustic, destroying the vitality and beauty of the hair, and afford of themselves no dressing. Heimstreet's Inimitable Coloring not only restores the hair to its natural color by an easy process, but gives the hair a LUXURIANT BEAUTY, promotes its growth, prevents its falling off, eradicates dandruff, and imparts health and pleasantness to the head. It has stood the test of time, being the original Hair Coloring, and is constantly increasing in favor. Used by both gentlemen and ladies. It is sold by all respectable dealers, or can be procured by them of the commercial agent, D. S. Barnes, 202 Broadway, N. Y. Two sizes—50 cents and $1. col1ddsly Wed

FEELING that I have a duty to perform, I do it without fear or favor.

I was afflicted for 17 years with gleet and stricture, and which produced pain in the small of my back, pimples on my face and body.

I gave up all hopes of cure until I heard of Dr. Whittier, 104 South Clark street, Chicago, and I am happy to say he cured me in a few weeks.

Go and see him. He charged nothing for consultation. (jo4) T. M. GRANT, 451 Canal street.

RAILROAD LANDS.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL R. R. COMPANY

LAND DEPARTMENT, CHICAGO.

THE FINEST FARMING LANDS,

EQUAL TO ANY IN THE WORLD,

May be procured at

FROM $8 TO $12 PER ACRE,

Near Markets, Schools, Railroads, Churches, and all the blessings of Civilization.

1,200,000 ACRES, IN FARMS OF 40, 80, 120, 160, ACRES, AND UPWARDS, IN ILLINOIS, THE GARDEN STATE OF AMERICA.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company offer, ON LONG CREDIT, the beautiful and fertile PRAIRIE LANDS lying along the whole line of their Railroad, 700 MILES IN LENGTH, upon the most favorable terms for enabling Farmers, Manufacturers, Mechanics, and Workingmen to make for themselves and their families a competency, and a home they can call THEIR OWN, as will appear from the following statements:

ILLINOIS

Is about equal in extent to England, with a population of 1,722,666, and a soil capable of supporting 20,000,000. No State in the Valley of the Mississippi offers so great an inducement to the settler as the State of Illinois. There is no part of the world where all the conditions of climate and soil so admirably combine to produce those two staples, CORN and WHEAT.

CLIMATE.

Nowhere can the industrious farmer secure such immediate results from his labor as on these deep, rich, loamy soils, cultivated with so much ease. The climate from the extreme southern part of the State to the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad, a distance of near 200 miles, is well adapted to

WINTER WHEAT, CORN, COTTON, TOBACCO.



Peaches, Pears, Tomatoes, and every variety of fruit and vegetables, is grown in great abundance, from which Chicago and other Northern markets are furnished from four to six weeks earlier than their immediate vicinity. Between the Terre Haute, Alton and St. Louis Railroad and the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers, a distance of 115 miles on the Branch and 136 miles on the Main Trunk, lies the great Corn and Stock raising portion of the State.

THE ORDINARY YIELD OF CORN



is from 50 to 80 bushels per acre. Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, and Hogs are raised here at small cost, and yield large profits. It is believed that no section of country presents greater inducements for Dairy farming than the Prairies of Illinois, a branch of farming to which but little attention has been paid, and which must yield sure, profitable results. Between the Kankakee and Illinois Rivers and Chicago and Dunleith, a distance of 56 miles on the Branch and 147 miles by the Main Trunk, Timothy Hay, Spring Wheat, Corn,

OATS, BARLEY, RYE, BUCKWHEAT,

And vegetables suited to the climate, are produced in great abundance. The northern portion of Illinois is about the climate of Pennsylvania, while the southern part has the climate of Kentucky and Virginia, giving a variety of temperature in the State suited to almost every product of the United States.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

The agricultural products of Illinois are greater than those of any other State. The Wheat crop of 1861 was estimated at 35,000,000 bushels, while the Corn crop yielded not less than 140,000,000 bushels, besides the crop of Oats, Barley, Rye, Buckwheat, Potatoes, Sweet Potatoes, Pumpkins, Squashes, Flax, Hemp, Peas, Clover, Cabbage, Beets, Tobacco, Cotton, Sorghum, Grapes, Peaches, Apples, &c., which go to swell the vast aggregate of production in this fertile region. Over four million tons of produce were sent out of the State of Illinois during the past year.

STOCK RAISING.

In Central and Southern Illinois uncommon advantages are presented for the extension of Stock raising. All kinds of Cattle, Horses, Mules, Sheep, Hogs, &c., of the best breeds, yield handsome profits, large fortunes have already been made, and the field is open for others to enter with the fairest prospects of like results.

DAIRY FARMING also presents its inducements to many.

CULTIVATION OF COTTON.



The experiments in Cotton culture are of very great promise. Commencing in latitude 39 deg. 30 min. (see Mattoon on the Branch and Assumption on the Main Line) the Company owns thousands of acres well adapted to the perfection of this fibre. A settler having a family of young children can turn their youthful labor to a most profitable account in the growth and perfection of this plant.

The vigorous exertions now making to obtain a supply of reliable seed, suited to the requirements of the soil of Illinois, will, it is hoped, speedily give a sufficient amount to plant a great breadth of land.

MINING AND MANUFACTURES.

The great resources of the State in Coal, Iron, Lead, Zinc, Potters' Clay, Limestone, Sandstone, &c., &c., are being and energetic labor, await the arrival of enterprise and gold.

RAILROAD SYSTEM OF ILLINOIS.

Railroads intersect the whole State; $118,000,000 have been invested in completing the great net-work that links every part of the State into immediate connection with the surrounding States and the direct thoroughfares of commerce.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD

Traverses the whole length of the State, from the banks of the Mississippi and Lake Michigan to the Ohio. As its name imports, the Railroad runs through the centre of the State, and on either side of the road, along its whole length, lie the lands offered for sale.

TO ACTUAL SETTLERS.

From the unprecedented advantages this Company offers, it is not surprising that it should have already disposed of 1,000,000 acres of them. It is now selling at the rate of 6,000 acres per week. The population along the line has trebled in ten years, and is now 814,891. The Company sells to actual cultivators, and every contract contains an agreement to cultivate.

CITIES, TOWNS, MARKETS, DEPOTS.

There are ninety-eight Depots on the Company's Railroad, giving about one every seven miles. Cities, Towns, and Villages are situated at convenient distances throughout the whole route, where every desirable commodity may be found as readily as in the oldest cities of the Union, and where buyers are to be met for all kinds of farm produce.

EDUCATION.

Mechanics and working men will find the Free School system encouraged by the State, and endowed with a large revenue for the support of the schools. Children can live in sight of the school, the College, the Church, and grow up with the prosperity of the leading State in the Great Western Empire.

No one who has visited this splendid region of country can doubt that it equals the most favored descriptions that have ever been given of it, but let any careful observer visit it, and he will inform you that the half has not been said of the advantages it offers for immediate occupation and immediate returns. The farmers of the Eastern and Middle States, and Canada, are moving to Illinois in great numbers, and it is believed that if these surpassing advantages were made known to the farmers, mechanics, manufacturers, and working population of over-crowded Europe, they would promptly avail themselves of the knowledge.

PRICES, AND TERMS OF PAYMENT, ON LONG CREDIT.

Eighty Acres, at $10 per acre, with interest at 6 per cent. annually, upon the following terms:

Cash payment	$48	Payment in four years.	236
Payment in one year	48	" in five "	224
" in two years	48	" in six "	212
" in three "	48	" in seven "	200

Forty Acres, at $10 per acre:

Cash payment	$24	Payment in four years.	118
Payment in one year	24	" in five "	112
" in two years	24	" in six "	106
" in three "	24	" in seven "	100

Apply to

LAND COMMISSIONER,
Illinois Central Railroad Company,
Chicago.

jeaul3

EFFECT OF THE AMERICAN WAR IN ENGLAND.

Incidents of the Lancashire Distress.

We lay before our readers a few instances of the misery that is endured in England, just as it occurred to the bystander. Here is one from Stockport:

"Down a miserable court, where a quadrangle of little dens—they could not be called houses—were huddled together, their open doors exhibiting all that the houses contained, for they were single storied, we entered a low-roofed hovel. A woman sat on a bench, or rather a rough frame work which represented a bed: an infant wet in her arms, and at her feet two half clothed children were lying. The room contained nothing but a counterpane upon the bed, a pot beside the fire, and a few articles of crockery—and a chair or table was there, nor one single article to contribute to comfort. The poor creature evinced great regret that we could not be accommodated with seats; but we told her that our object was merely to look through the district, and we would not intrude.

"'Intrude! you are welcome, sirs; and if you bring any help, God reward you,' she said.

"'You seem to have a large family.'

"'There are five, sir. This little one is just six months old (and its poor little shriveled arms and haggard face looked as if it would never survive six months more). Poor children, they have fared ill since their father went to prison.'

"'Prison! how came he there?'

"'We were hard put to it, and had 9s. 11d. worth of provisions on credit, for which we could not pay. My husband was summoned, and as he had nothing to give them they took his body. You see what we have to live upon. There is not a mouthful of bread in the house; and there is our bed. Everything has gone, thing after thing, till now there is nothing left but a counterpane.'

"'Do you not manage to receive relief?'

"'Yes, sir, I do, and very thankful I am for it; but I have only 3s. 6d. a week, and what is that? In good times my master used to make £1 and £1 5s. a week, and then we thought we could only just live; but now see what we have come to'—and the recollection brought the tears flowing into her eyes.

"It was with heavy hearts we turned away from the court, but they were somewhat lightened when, turning round to take a last glimpse, we saw the woman showing her little group of children a shilling we had left, and heard her, with almost childish joy, promising them bread that night.

"'Are there many cases like this in your round?' I asked our guide (the officer of the relief fund).

"'Aye, there are that. I could take you to a hundred families within five minutes' walk of this spot, where there is not an article of clothing in the house except what they stand up in.'"

Here is another:

"She had been a widow many years, and had one son who had been away eleven years to Canada as a soldier; whether alive or dead she did not know. She had two daughters who went to the factory to work. The average wages they brought home to their mother were about sixteen shillings a week, besides this, the household fund was increased by the widow's own industry. They were so far prosperous that every week they were able to put by a little money in the Savings' Bank; but by the time a few pounds were saved the rainy day came. The mill stopped at which the daughters were engaged. The widow's health at the same time gave way. Nor was this all, the work which she had been accustomed to do, and which depended directly upon the mill, stopped also. The first withdrawal from the Savings' Bank had to be made; and little by little the whole of the savings went. One article of comfort after another was then sold, until the home which had been the subject of so much pride and pleasure was stripped of everything that made it comfortable.

"Just as things were coming to the worst one of the daughters got employment at four shillings a week. But what was four shillings to keep three adults upon and pay house rent? Living at that dying rate was protracted starvation.

"'It was very wrong to be proud,' said the widow; 'it seemed as if one was above taking what God sent, but I did feel it dreadfully hard to ask for relief. I had never been used to take anybody's money unless I had earned it from them, and had always been able to keep out of debt and out of trouble. I know it was not right, but when we brought home the first "relief" and set it on the table, we all set to crying so much that we could not touch it. But that is all over now, and we thank God for the daily bread He sends us.'"

And another:

"'You would not think that wretched hole was inhabited, would you?' asked our guide, pointing to a cellar under an empty house.

"'No, surely it is not,' I answered, for it seemed impossible that anything human could live in that dark, dank hole.

"'Ah, that's a sad case there, sir. We must not call, for the man is so sensitive that I believe he would rather die outright than be seen by strangers as he is. He was formerly an overseer, and from this he got reduced to spinner's work; and then he could not get any work at all, though he tried everything except begging; and when he had sold everything he had, he left his house because he could not pay the rent, and crept away to this cellar to die. Would you believe it, sir? I had to beg him to take the relief, he took the thing to heart so.'"

And another:

"We turned down a narrow archway, damp and dreary, and arrived in a little square court where there were about twenty one-storied cottages, many nearly roofless, others with doors hanging on one hinge. A lot of ragged, half-naked children were making mud pies in the centre of the court, while occasionally sharp rebukes, in a shrill Irish brogue, were being administered by slatternly women leaning against the doorposts.

"We entered one house. The usual scene presented itself—four bare walls, a fixture bedstead with some shavings and a counterpane, and a pot beside what should be a fire. A woman with a baby in her arms sat upon the bedstead, with her head leaning against the wall. She started up as we entered, and smoothed the hair which had fallen negligently about her.

"'You seem ill, my good woman,' we remarked after a few sentences had been exchanged.

"'I am ill, sir,' she answered. 'I have five children, and this morning there was not a morsel of bread for them; and so I took this basket and started off to Stretford, and round the country, and I have walked over twenty miles, and this is what I have got.'

"With one hand she opened a basket which contained a few crusts of bread, and with the other she took out of her pocket twopence halfpenny.

"'And I tramped over all those weary roads,' she continued, slipping off two mere outlines of shoes. 'And is it a wonder I look ill, after dragging this child in my arms that distance? But I cannot see them starve. I have but 1s. 5d. a week to keep them on, and must do something. God knows how long I shall be able.'

"I looked upon that wan and wasted face, those thin and withered arms, and then upon the little group around her. Alas, how soon, in all probability, her hard and weary pilgrimage will be over forever, and her motherless children left to the tender mercies of the world!"

THE REMOVAL OF GEN. M'CLELLAN.

Opinions of the English Press.

From the London Morning Herald, Nov. 22.

The career of the northern President is a melancholy commentary on the system which may result in enthroning in a position of such immense responsibility an obscure and half educated man like the lawyer of Illinois. The issue of the notorious proclamation within a fortnight after his address to the Chicago deputation was in itself an unparalleled proof of weakness and unfitness to rule. Mr. Lincoln has now committed a blunder almost equal to his that, and likely to prove more fatal. He has superseded Gen. McClellan. This is a terrible mistake, both in a military and political point of view. It is the universal opinion of Europe that McClellan is the most capable man among the northern commanders.

Unlike most of them he has received a military education, and he had looked on at real battles before this civil war broke out. He is the only General of the North who has engaged with the South in something like equal terms. He nearly won a great battle at Sharpsburg; he withdrew his army in a very skillful manner from the Yorktown Peninsula. Had it not been for McClellan the war would have been over before the [illegible] Fabian tactics may be biamed; so were those of Wellington in the Peninsular war; but this General, so popular with his troops, so unpopular with the New Yorkers who sit at home at ease and criticise the conduct of campaigns which they know nothing about, has at all events kept at bay the inevitable issue of war.

We confess, also, that it weighs somewhat with us that General McClellan is not only a soldier, but a Christian and a gentleman. He permits no spoiling violence; he is no anti-slavery propagandist, no tyrannizer over women, no murderer of prisoners. Neither do we put any trust in the reports of his ambition, his design to interfere in the civil contests in the North. His circular to his soldiers, agitated by the news of the great party conflict, in which he told them that it was simply their duty to obey the government, is couched in language that does him infinite credit. This leader of no mean ability, this nearest approach to a truly great man that the North has yet produced, is now contemptuously dismissed —and why? Because, forsooth, General Halleck is displeased with him—a lawyer turned into a bad imitation of a soldier, who, having first tried fighting in Tennessee and has been soundly beaten there, is now, by the inscrutable wisdom of the government, installed at Washington as Controller in Chief of all the northern armies. Halleck ordered McClellan, on October 6, to cross the Potomac and give battle to the enemy. McClellan declined to do so as he was short of supplies. Besides, it is notorious that his army has been cut up and demoralized at Sharpsburg, that to give battle just then would have been simply to court a defeat. Who can be so good a judge of those things as the General in the field, who alone is held responsible for the failure of his operations? McClellan is gone, and Burnside reigns in his stead. The results of this policy it is not difficult to foresee. The results of the policy recommended by General Halleck were seen in the disastrous defeats of Pope and McDowell. The northerners want a great victory; they will get a great defeat.

From the London Times, Nov 22.

The defenders of McClellan have a great deal on their side. Whatever he may be, it is certain that he has fought the only successful battles between the main army of the Federals and Confederates. Not only did he transform the motley crowd which fled at Bull Run last year into a decent army, but, after the disastrous retreat to the Potomac under Gen. Pope, he took the command of the shattered troops, made Washington safe against an attack, marched against the Confederates with a rapidity which disconcerted them, forced them to fall back on the Potomac, and, finally, fought two battles, which ended in the abandonment of Maryland by Gen. Lee. It is nothing to say that the victory was claimed by both sides. It is often difficult to define what is a victory, and in this case, though the Confederates held their ground with success in the main encounter, fighting with a fury unsurpassed during the war, yet this was undoubtedly owing to their knowledge that unless they did so they would be destroyed, so skillful and rapid had been the operations of McClellan. If, then, we compare him with any other Federal General, he does not suffer by the comparison. Carthage itself could not have been more impatient and irritable with its Generals than Washington. McDowell, McClellan, Halleck, Pope, and then McClellan again, called in a moment of agony, have successfully commanded the Army of Virginia. Now McClellan is displaced with every mark of contumely, and a new man, tried only in some unimportant operations on the coasts, is put in his place.

The Iron-Clad Steamer Roanoke.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

The plating of the Roanoke was completed yesterday, and in a few weeks—probably by Christmas—the ship will be ready for the duty to which she is to be assigned, the defence of New York harbor. The Roanoke is the first vessel of the regular navy which has been converted into an iron clad man-of-war. Her plating is entirely different from that of any other vessel, not excepting the English and French war steamers. It consists of solid plates four and a-half inches thick, which cover every portion of her hull and a short distance below her water line.

By the aid of skillfully devised machinery the plates have been moulded so as to perfectly fit every portion of her model. This makes her the only thoroughly iron-clad vessel of her size in the world. The English and French armored vessels are not protected at the bow and stern; the Roanoke is therefore, their superior. The deck of the frigate will be covered with two thicknesses of iron and four inches of wood. She has three turrets, which are already fitted for their guns. Each turret will contain two fifteen-inch guns, which will be fired from the inside of the turret. She has a ram constructed in the most substantial manner, and so situated as to make the vessel a formidable adversary. The Roanoke is supplied with twenty-one engines, ranging in size from the donkey to the main engine, which moves her screw. Those used for moving the turret are oscillating, and are of excellent workmanship. They were all constructed at the Novelty Iron Works.

The greatest effort will be made to complete the vessel by Christmas. To aid this purpose her deck will be roofed over with canvas and the workmen be sheltered from the cold. It is expected that she will be commissioned by the coming "contraband jubilee" at the latest. The President has promised that she shall be first employed for the defence of New York harbor, but if any exigency should arise demanding her presence elsewhere, she would immediately be sent to sea.

We presume that no doubt is entertained that the ship is seaworthy. She was a good ship before she received her iron casing, and performed valuable and honorable service. Her plating has settled her in the water so that she draws much more than she did. This brings her deck within about four feet of the water. In moving in a heavy sea she will probably be found as buoyant, as seaworthy, as was the Passaic, and as readily controlled. She will be protected from the sea on the same plan as the Monitors, and may safely be considered fit to cross the ocean. Indeed, we believe that she is admitted to be an ocean steamer in every sense of the term.

Her advantages may be thus summed up: She is perfectly mailed and intended to be invulnerable in every part of her hull; her guns are inclosed in bomb-proof turrets, which have hitherto been found impervious; she is armed with guns of heavier metal than have ever been devised in England or France, she is capable of throwing at one broadside *two thousand seven hundred pounds of iron*, her guns can be so directed that, at three points of her antagonist, she can direct nine hundred pounds of iron with an impelling force of sixty pounds of powder, she is a perfect ram, and this offensive weapon is so situated that whatever ship it struck would most likely sink; she is understood to be fast, probably exceeding ten knots.

Bill Amendatory of the Internal Revenue Act.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.

The bill which passed the House to-day, amendatory of the act to provide internal revenue to support the government and pay the interest on the public debt, approved July 1, 1862, authorizes the Assessors and Collectors, and assistants and deputies to administer oaths and affirmations in all cases where they are required, but no fees are to be charged or allowed therefor.

Any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on any particular instrument, and bearing the name of such instrument on the face thereof, which may have been used, or which shall hereafter be used for denoting any other duty of the same amount, shall be deemed and taken to be good and valid; provided the provisions of this section shall not apply to any stamp appropriated to denote the duty charged on proprietary articles. All instruments, documents, and papers subject to duty made by the officers of the United States government, where the United States would be chargeable with the duty or stamp thereon; and all instruments, documents, and papers of the executive department of the several States, subject to duty, where any State would be chargeable with the duty and stamp thereon; and also all instruments, documents, and papers relating to the procurement of bounty land and other bounties, pensions, and orders of pay, by or for officers, soldiers, and seamen, or their legal representatives, who have been or may be in the service of the United States, are exempt from duty.

The ninety-fifth section of the internal revenue act of July 1, 1862, is so amended that no instrument, document, or paper, made, signed, or issued prior to the 1st of March, 1863, without being duly stamped, or having thereon an adhesive stamp to denote the duty imposed thereon, shall for that cause be deemed invalid and of no effect; provided that section twenty-four of the act, entitled "An act increasing temporarily the duties on imports and for other purposes," approved July 14, 1862, is hereby repealed.

All goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles produced or made and finished ready for sale and removal for consumption prior to the first day of September, 1862, whether actually removed or not from the place of manufacture, shall be and hereby are exempt from duty, upon proof being made to the satisfaction of the Assessor of the district, who shall hear and determine the same, that they were so made and finished, ready for sale and removal for consumption; and where any duties shall have been assessed and collected upon such goods, wares, and merchandise, or articles so made or finished as aforesaid, the same shall be and hereby are remitted, and, if actually collected, refunded by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, under such regulations as he may prescribe.

Hotels, inns, or taverns and eating houses, having taken out the license provided therefor, shall not be required to pay any other license for the sale of any article customarily furnished by hotels, inns, or taverns and eating houses, and not prohibited by the laws of any State or Territory where the same may be located, in violation thereof.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Daily Record and Report of Cases in the Different City Courts.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Yesterday the important case of James T Soutter et al trustees of the second mortgage bondholders, vs The Peoria and Oquawka, and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, being a bill to foreclose the second mortgages on that part of the Peoria and Oquawka railroad lying west of Peoria, came up for final adjudication. There was a great, and at the same time important, legal question involved in this case, being whether the west half of this road could be sold under the mortgage in such a manner as to divide the road into two distinct roads, severing all property and connection between them. It was argued by counsel that such a sale would defeat the object of the Legislature in granting the charter, which it was contended was to establish a continuous railroad thoroughfare from the Mississippi River to the eastern line of the State. The court at its last term decided that it was a right vested in the public and in the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company to have this line of road operated as a continuous thoroughfare through the State, and the mortgage conferred upon the mortgagees no power to destroy or interrupt this right. The Court, however, in decreeing the sale, declined to prescribe the terms upon which the communication over this road should be continued, leaving that to be determined after the sale of the road. At the last term of the court the Master's report of the sale was presented, and motion made yesterday to have it confirmed. From the Master's report it appears that the west end of the road was sold on the 21st day of October last, Sidney Bartlett, Nathaniel Thayer, and John W. Brooks, of Boston, becoming the purchasers for a sum of $2,300,000. The sale was made subject to the decree of the Court and an immediate application will be made by the parties in possession of the east end of the road requiring the purchasers to carry out the provisions of the decree of the Court by entering into such arrangements with them for the operation of the whole road as will preserve the continuity of the thoroughfare and provide the necessity of the transhipment of freight and passengers at Peoria. If this is denied, the Court will be called upon to enforce its decree. The Court has intimated its opinion, that, until it was gradually brought to its notice that the purchasers under the decree had refused to carry out the decree [illegible] to interpose.

On petition filed by certain judgment creditors of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad to be paid the amount of their judgment from the purchase money, Richard T. Merrick, Esq., of this city, appeared as counsel for the petitioners, and resisted the passage of an order ratifying the sale by the Master and his report, unless such order of ratification provided for the protection of the petitioners. These claims amount to about $20,000 and counsel agreed to argue the question raised, at an early day, in writing. The Court finally passed an order ratifying the Master's sale and report, subject to the rights of the petitioners represented by Mr Merrick. This finally disposes of this important case, and all questions under it, saving those raised by Mr Merrick. The case was conducted by James F. Joy, of Detroit, and J. N. Walker, of Chicago, for plaintiffs, and J. S. Jernegan, of New York, for defendants.

OTHER COURTS.

The jury was discharged last evening in the Cook County Circuit Court, and there will consequently be no jury trials to-day. The business transacted by the court yesterday was not of an important character.

The breach of promise case of Prescott ads Gaylor occupied the attention of the Superior Court before Judge Higgins all day yesterday, and was not given to the jury until a late hour last night.

The three Judges of the Superior Court will sit in banc to-day to hear motions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—*Before Hon. Thomas Drummond, Judge—Common Law.*—No 635. W W Wright et al vs Joseph Hopson. Jury named and submitted in Court. Judgment to be entered as per stipulation filed.

No 77. G C Washburne vs Russell Stevens. Motion for new trial, also in arrest. Overruled and judgment.

No 494. M F Jones et al vs A M Lanvar. Submitted to Court and jury waived, and judgment as per stipulation.

No 536. F Kamble et al vs G Reissig. Dismissed as per stipulation filed.

No 447. M Duncan vs G W Savage. Defendant causes and pays costs, and, no cause of action, judgment of Nov 20 last vacated under statute, and new trial awarded.

Chancery—No 319. F B Cooley vs James S Thompson et al. On motion of defendants by Mr Goudy, solicitor, leave to file a cross bill without now determining its effect.

CIRCUIT COURT OF COOK COUNTY—*Before Hon. Geo. Manierre, Judge—Common Law*—No 603. John Reill vs D O'Connor. Suit discontinued at plaintiff's costs, on motion of plaintiff's attorney.

No 603. G Herbert vs W B Scates. Motion for continuance and affidavit filed. Motion allowed and cause continued.

No 412. G T Landon vs C A Herfool et al. Jury called. Verdict for plaintiff and judgment.

No 414. A Smith et al vs T W Baxter et al. Court being fully advised finds for the defendant, plaintiff excepts, and on his motion is allowed ten days to file bill of exceptions.

No 366. B W Taggard vs F Hene. Court being fully advised, &c, finds the defendant guilty, and assesses plaintiff's damages.

No 492. City of Chicago, use of James Ives et al vs N Iglehart. Demurrer to first count in declaration sustained for the causes assigned, and leave to plaintiff to amend instanter, and defendant ruled to plead by the opening hour of the court on Monday next.

No 459. M A Jennings et al vs Solomon Sturges. Insanity of defendant suggested.

No 476. J Sheppard vs W Maxkway. Continued.

No 477. John Campbell vs The School Directors of District number seven, township number thirty-nine, range thirteen east. Same order.

No 478. John D Gielt vs John Baldwin. Suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs for want of prosecution.

No 479. Louis T G Wolf vs Leonard Rothgarber et al. Continued.

No 481. Carlos Haven et al vs C M Bonart. Same order.

No 468. Miles Allen vs George F Kline et al. Jury called. Verdict for plaintiff.

No 489. W B Anderson vs C Hunn. Continued.

No 490. J H Fease et al vs M A Walcott et al. Same order.

No 491. Kingston Coal Company vs L G Campbell et al. Stricken from docket at plaintiff's cost, without pay, and leave to reinstate.

No 444. B Hurth vs J M Pherson. Continued.

No 498. R Schoreman vs T D Levethal. Jury called. Verdict for defendant. Motion for new trial overruled and judgment on verdict.

No 499. John Campbell, Jr, vs The School Directors of District No 1, Township 39, R N 13, east, Cook county. Continued.

No 500. City of Chicago vs D Webster. Jury called. Passed gallty. Fined $5.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Before Hon Van H Higgins, Judge*—No 600. T Hatters vs R Bartholomew. Motion for rule on defendant to file additional security on appeal.

No 832. Cathrine Cutler vs O Prescott. Parties and jury present as on yesterday.

No 878. Jos Gray, late Sheriff, &c, vs T R Hamilton et al. Same order.

No 854. W Van Fleet vs S J Crandall. By order of plaintiff's attorney, suit dismissed at plaintiff's costs.

No 119. R N Drake vs Lyman Trumbull et al. Demurrer to bill sustained. Leave to amend generally, and change to Circuit Court of Cook county ordered on motive of complainant.

No 775. O T Bell et al vs S Lynd et al. Ordered by consent of the respective solicitors of the complainants, and of the defendants, executors, and residuary legatees, that the injunction in this suit may be as far modified, as to permit the executors to advance to Hugh McDowell, upon his promissory note, the amount $150, but not further, or otherwise.

Before Hon. Grant Goodrich, Judge—No 875. O A Newell vs A Smith et al. On trial.

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JOS. H. TUCKER, — GEO. A. GIBBS, — DAVID RUEL.
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—on—
REAL ESTATE SECURITIES,
in sums of $300 and upwards, for one, two, and three years, at the lowest market rates.
LOANS FOR FIVE YEARS, AT 10 PER CENT.,
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Business Paper wanted.
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NIGHT SCAVENGER.—CHARLES BURR will attend to
CLEANING OF PRIVIES
and removing of Stable Manure and offensive matter of all descriptions.
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Devote their attention to the prosecution of claims for PENSIONS to DISABLED OFFICERS, SOLDIERS, &c., and the WIDOWS, CHILDREN, and DEPENDENT MOTHERS and SISTERS of such as die or are killed in the service; to the collection of the $100 BOUNTY, arrears of pay, &c.; of indemnity for horses lost, &c.; and to the prosecution of Sutlers, Contractors, and other claims before any of the Departments, the Court of Claims, and Congress.
For further particulars, correspondence (with postage stamps inclosed) addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention.
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RICHMOND HOUSE SALOON.—Cold weather has set in, and with it the opportunity for the enjoyment of a hot beverage. The Richmond House Saloon, corner of Michigan avenue and South Water street, is the place to obtain this article in perfection. Visitors will also find delicious liquors of every variety, oysters of exquisite flavor, and cigars of the finest brands. Lunch daily, from 11 A. M. to 12 M. Everybody is invited to call. de6d1m

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500 HALF CHESTS TEA.
A full assortment of new crop
GREENS AND BLACKS,
embracing all grades of Young Hyson, Hyson, Hyson Skin, Gunpowder, Imperial Twankay, Oolong, &c., Arriving, and for sale by
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
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50 TONS TOBACCO,
Of reliable and standard
KENTUCKY BRANDS,
in Boxes, Half Boxes, and Caddies.
Also, Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking, of approved manufacture, in Barrels, Half-Barrels, &c.
For sale at current rates by
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SALT! SALT! SALT!
The subscribers, *Agents for several of the Celebrated Saginaw Salt Works*, offer Salt, in lots to suit purchasers, for immediate or future delivery, at the lowest current rates.
90 BAGS SALTPETER, for sale by
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GOLD MEDAL GRAND & SQUARE
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Certificates of excellence from
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AGENTS FOR G. H. MUMM & CO.'S
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Red Ribbon, Royal Rose, Imperial, Cabinet, and Verzenay.

Our stock is the largest and best selected to be found in the West, and consists, in part, of
FINE OLD BRANDIES AND WINES; GINS; JAMAICA, ST. CROIX, AND CUBA RUM; OLD RYE, BOURBON, MONONGAHELA, IRISH, SCOTCH, AND MALT WHISKIES.
Sparkling Isabella and Catawba Wines;
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PRESERVED OYSTERS AND LOBSTERS.
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We have appointed
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Our General Agent for the Northwest. All orders for our goods will be filled by them at our
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IN STORE, AND TO ARRIVE:
1,000 cases Bininger's London Dock Gin.
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100 cases Bininger's Apple Cordial.
50 cases Strawberry and Raspberry Brandy.
25 cases Blackberry Wine.
100 cases California Wines.
200 baskets Piper Heidsick Champagne.
25 cases Curacoa.
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50 doz Boston Ale, Stone Jugs.
300 doz London Porter.
25 doz Absinthe.
15 packages Port, Sherry, and Madeira Wine.
50 casks French Brandy.
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300 bbls Kentucky and Pennsylvania Whisky.
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All of the above goods are of the
MOST RELIABLE BRANDS,
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Have removed to
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Where they are prepared to show CASH BUYERS of
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The largest and best assorted stock to be found in the NORTHWEST, embracing
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Also, a large assortment of
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All of which will be offered at prices that will not be undersold.
AGENTS FOR
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AT THE
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We give dispatch to
PROVISIONS, DRESSED HOGS, AND LIVE STOCK, FOR
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Special dispatch given to Eastern, Canadian, New England, and European freights.
For full particulars apply to S. T. WEBSTER,
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C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal.
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PENSION, BOUNTY, ARREARS OF PAY, and PRIZE MONEY, due Officers, Soldiers, Seamen, and Marines, their widows, orphan children, and heirs at law, promptly collected, on reasonable terms, and without charge until the claims are realized, by
SAMUEL V. NILES,
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ROBES, ETC.
We are now receiving our THIRD LARGE STOCK for Fall and Winter Trade, 1862, which makes our stock the largest and best assorted in the West, all of which will be offered at
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NEW HAT, CAP, AND FUR STORE.
H. & R. B. WHITTEMORE & CO.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
HATS, CAPS, FURS,
STRAW GOODS,
BUFFALO ROBES AND BUCKSKIN GOODS,
NO. 27 LAKE STREET,
—AND—
43 WABASH AVENUE.

We are now receiving an entirely FRESH and carefully selected stock of Hats, Caps, Furs, etc., etc., which we will sell at a small advance on manufacturers' prices.

Our stock will be kept full and complete at all seasons by our resident partner in New York, who has had a twenty three years' experience in purchasing for our St. Louis house.

Merchants buying for cash, and who wish to make their money "tell," will do well to give us a call.
oc9d2m

EWING, BRIGGS & CO.

GROCERIES.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
72 SOUTH WATER STREET,
CHICAGO,
Offer for sale
AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES TO CLOSE BUYERS AND PROMPT MEN,
A well selected stock of
GROCERIES,
AS WHOLESALE,
Embracing

SUGARS,	*FISH,*
TEAS,	*TOBACCOS,*
COFFEES,	*RICE,*
SYRUPS,	*SPICES,*
MOLASSES,	*SOAPS,*

DRIED FRUIT,
WOODEN WARE,
And all articles usually included in their line.

We have sought most of our Goods for cash, and believe that we can make it to the interest of all purchasing in this market to call and examine our stock before buying.
EWING, BRIGGS & CO.,
72 *SOUTH WATER STREET,*
CHICAGO.
W. L. EWING, St. Louis, Mo.
CLINTON BRIGGS, } Chicago.
THOS. BEHRMANN,

WOODEN-WARE.

WOODEN-WARE, &c.
6,000 2 AND 3-HOOP PAILS;
2,000 No. 1 TUBS;
1,000 No. 2 TUBS;
500 No. 3 TUBS;
3,000 ZINC WASHBOARDS;
500 DOZ. BEST QUALITY BROOMS.
PARSONS, PITKIN & HANKEY,
Wholesale Grocers,
71 South Water street.
de6

SCALES.



FAIRBANK'S
STANDARD SCALES,
For sale by
FAIRBANKS & GREENLEAF,
172 Lake street, Chicago.
ap27tatf

BOOKS.

CATHOLIC BOOKS.



J. J. KEARNEY,
BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
167 *South Clark street, Chicago, Ill.*
Dealer in Bibles, Prayer Books, Testaments, Catechisms, Rosaries, Scapulars, Medals, Holy Water Fonts, Crucifixes, Mass Books, Breviaries, Bookstands, &c., &c.
The publications of Donoho, Murphy & Co., Sadlier & Co., Benziger Bros', and other Catholic publishers, always on hand, and sold at their own prices.
Ostensoriums, Chalices, Candlesticks, Ciboriums, Ceners, Pyxes, Oil Stocks, &c., supplied to order. oltdlf

THE EYE AND EAR.

DOCTOR VALPEY,
OCULIST
—AND—
AURIST.
Office—80 Randolph street, up stairs,
CHICAGO, ILL.
Postoffice Box, 2,422. Hours—From 9 to 12 A. M. and from 2 to 5 P. M. Se23dm

EYE AND EAR.—Dr. UNDERWOOD, Oculist and Aurist, and Operative Surgeon for Deafness, Blindness, and all Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Office and Surgery, No. 136 Randolph street, near Sherman House, Chicago, Ill. may13eowly

SURGERY FOR DISEASES
OF THE
EYE AND EAR,
111 SOUTH CLARK ST., CHICAGO.
DR. J. R. WALKER,
(Late of J. R. & Walter Walker, Rochester, N. Y.) OCULIST and AURIST, from the Royal Opthalmic Hospital (London), performs every operation connected with Opthalmic and Aural Surgery, such as for Cataract, Artificial Pupil, Cross Eye, Tarsal Tumors, Closure of the Nasal Duct, Polypus, Excision of the Tonsils, etc. Cures certain diseases of the Throat, which frequently cause Deafness and Noises in the Head, also receives special attention.
Examination free. Post Office Box 2,637
ustt

DENTISTRY.

DR. CARPENTER,
DENTAL ROOMS,
LAKE STREET.....................CHICAGO.
D. C. would refer to the following gentlemen: Henry Gram, Nelson Tuttle, Jas C. Fargo. my18

TRUSSES.

J. B. SEELEY'S
TRUSS ESTABLISHMENT,
120 CLARK STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.
Is Proprietor and Manufacturer of the HARD RUBBER TRUSS. This Truss will cure Rupture, will never rust, chafe, gall, or blister, frees the cord from all pressure, is always clean, and good as new.
Manufacturer and dealer in Shoulder Braces, Abdominal supporters, Silk Elastic Stockings, &c., &c. Send for pamphlet.
WILCOX'S Patent ARTIFICIAL LEG, manufactured by Stafford, 120 Clark street, Chicago, Ill., has many important advantages over any other limb known; is warranted to give perfect satisfaction.
Send for pamphlet. de4dly

MUSIC HOUSE.

NEW MUSIC HOUSE.—
D. P. FAULDS,
No. 64 CLARK STREET, UNDER THE SHERMAN HOUSE,
CHICAGO, ILL.,
Importer of Musical Goods, Manufacturer of Drums, and Dealer in Piano Fortes, Organs, Melodeons, &c., &c.
The patrons of this establishment will always find Mr. L. H. Cheney, the celebrated Composer and Balladist, in attendance.
Music sent to all parts of the United States, free of postage, on receipt of the retail prices. oc25d3m

AGENCY.

I AM THE AGENT for the sale of the best Iron
FEED MILL AND SHELLER
Now in use, taking into consideration price, durability, and the work they will do. The Mills can be seen at PALMER & PLUMDONDONS, Millwrights, corner of Fool Water and Washington streets, or to HOSKER & JONES' Agricultural store, No. 167 Lake street. For particulars, address me, Postoffice Box 2,960.
a19dlw O. KREPARD, Agent, Box 2,960.

BUSINESS CARDS—From $2 to $4 at Times Job Office.

DRUGS.

DRUGS! DRUGS! DRUGS!
J. H. REED & CO.,
144 AND 146 LAKE STREET,
JOBBERS OF
DRUGS, PAINTS,
MANUFACTURERS' GOODS.
Have a large stock of Goods, well bought, and offer them low to
CASH AND PROMPT BUYERS.
ja6dlf

CLOTHING.

R. J. WALSHE,
(SUCCESSOR TO G. M. UNDERHILL,)
MERCHANT TAILOR,
AND DEALER IN
GENTS.' FURNISHING,
NO. 55 CLARK STREET,
(Opposite Sherman House.)
A choice stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS just received. oc24dly

EXPRESS PACKET.

CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 1st, the I. C. & S. & O. R. R. Mail and Express Packet,
CITY OF ALTON,
will leave Cairo punctually every morning at 7 o'clock making connection with the Mail Train going south on the
MOBILE & OHIO RAILROAD,
at 4 o'clock A. M.
Returning, leave Columbus on arrival of the train from Corinth, reaching Cairo by 10 P. M.
TIME FROM CAIRO TO CORINTH,
NINE HOURS.
Captain Williamson, our Agent at Cairo, will receive freight and sign for the same day or night for the Tatum.
The above change will greatly accommodate the traveling community, as there will be no delay whatever in Columbus.
BREAKFAST WILL BE SERVED ON BOARD TO PASSENGERS.
sep1d3m M. J. LOWE, Capt. City of Alton.

SEWING MACHINES.



MERIT alone makes a SEWING MACHINE valuable. The people are perceiving that glowing representations are not merit.
That it is economy and wisdom to purchase only a SEWING MACHINE of known practical utility.
There are 90,000 MACHINES in use in this country and Europe.
This Machine is PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE a LIFETIME.
It is equal to TEN Seamstresses.
An ANNUAL DIVIDEND of 100 to 500 per cent (on its cost) may be obtained in use by its possessor.
This is the only sewing machine in the world making the LOCK-STITCH with the ROTATING HOOK, and using the GLASS FOOT.
GEO. R. CHITTENDEN,
General Agent for Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Northern Indiana, and Southern Minnesota,
108 Lake street, Chicago, Ill.
Circular may be had on application or by post.
mar81

HAIR GLOSS.

MATHEWS'
arnica
HAIR GLOSS

The wonderful virtues of ARNICA in allaying and removing inflammation are universally known.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
is a combination of these virtues with other tried and excellent ingredients.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
stimulates and invigorates the hair—prevents it from falling out—restores it when lost—promotes its growth and strength—renders it proof against all disease.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
permanently cures all irritations and eruptions of the scalp, and makes it healthy and fertile. For the removal of dandruff it has no equal—its operations in this particular are magical and permanent.
ARNICA HAIR GLOSS
is unequaled as a hairdressing compound. It not only cleanses the scalp and invigorates the hair, but renders the latter exceedingly soft and lustrous. Its odor is particularly delicate and fragrant—the proprietor having taken especial pains to secure this result.
PRICE, 25 cents.
For sale by all Druggists.
A. I. MATHEWS, General Agent, No. 12 Gold street, New York.
E. MANN & CO.,
Apothecaries and Perfumers,
mar8 S. E. cor. Randolph & Dearborn sts. Chicago.

HOOP SKIRTS.

NEW YORK AND ILLINOIS
HOOP SKIRT MANUFACTORY,
And Importer and Dealer in all kinds of
FRENCH AND GERMAN CORSETS,



At Wholesale & Retail,
72 N. CLARK ST.,
(Opposite the Court-House), and
120 NORTH CLARK ST., bet. Indiana & Ohio sts, CHICAGO, ILL.
Silk and cotton skirts made to order at one short notice. Old Skirts repaired, altered, and shaped as good as new. Full stock of woven, double diamond, bridal, and French Skirts constantly on hand, from 4 springs, children's, to 50 springs, ladies' size.
N. B.—We repair all Skirts which we sell, without extra charge, provided they are kept clean. Our skirts are warranted to be of the best quality water-spring stock. All parcels sent to residence. Skirts exchanged when they do not prove satisfactory.
NOTICE TO WHOLESALE BUYERS.—As we have been in the Skirt business since the beginning of the trade, and have branches of our house in all the principal cities of the Union, as well as London, and as our London agent furnishes us our steel at first cost—thus giving our customers the benefit of what we should otherwise pay for commissions—we are able to sell lower than any other manufacturer.
Orders by mail promptly attended to.
L. TRAGER,
Proprietor for Chicago.
New York Factory, 28 Bowery.
Chicago Postoffice Box, 4,066. may18dly

PACKERS.

CHARLES DUFFIELD, — JOHN C. HILTON,
(Late of Louisville, Ky.)
DUFFIELD & HILTON,
PORK AND BEEF PACKERS,
New Stone Packing House, near the intersection of Archer Road and Grove street, South Side.
CHICAGO.
Office at A. C. Badger & Co.'s Banking House, corner Randolph and Dearborn streets.
Particular attention given to the curing of Duffield's celebrated HAMS and ENGLISH MEATS. oc10d6m

SAFES.

THE GREAT FIRE IN SYRACUSE, October 5, 1862.
BURNING OF THE EASTABLE ARCADE.
A "HERRING'S CHAMPION" HEARD FROM.
SYRACUSE, Oct. 7, 1862.
Messrs. D. S. & S. F. Heat, Agents for Herring & Co.'s Safes.
GENTLEMEN: This is to certify that the Herring's Patent Champion Safe which we bought of you in September, 1857, has just passed through the fire of the Eastable Arcade, in this city. The safe contained all my valuable papers, together with one hundred dollars in bills (which you offered to insure for five dollars), and came out all safe and sound. Not a single paper is illegible or materially injured. I consider Herring's Patent Champion Safe is all that you claim for it.
Yours, &c., N. O. POWERS, M. D.
When it is known that other Safes in the same fire as the above proved unsafe, and destroyed their contents, the superiority of the Herring's patent is practically demonstrated and clearly proven to be the best and most reliable Fire Proof Safe ever manufactured.
HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—The most reliable security from fire now known.
HERRING'S CHAMPION BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, with Herring & Floyd's New Patent "Crystallized Iron"—the only metal which cannot be drilled by a burglar.
HERRING'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR SAFE. COMBINED—One Safe within another.
Also, DWELLING HOUSE SAFES, plain and ornamental; Sideboard and Parlor Safes—being finished in imitation of elegant pieces of furniture.
se6dly HERRING & CO., 40 State street.

SEALED PROPOSALS.

ARMY NOTICE.
OFFICE ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, }
DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 28, 1862.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until Wednesday, December 10, 1862, at 12 M., for supplying this Department with
200 SIX-MULE ARMY WAGONS, COMPLETE.
The wagons to be according to army pattern, as adopted in St. Louis, Mo., and Philadelphia, Pa., and to be built of the best seasoned oak, ash, and hickory timber. The oak to be used only as felloes.
To be subject to inspection during the process of construction, and to final inspection on delivery.
The tires to be of the best American iron, 2¼ inches wide by ⅝ of an inch thick.
To have tool boxes in front, and the feed-boxes and wagon beds to be strapped with iron.
The covers to be of best Pefapsico water-proof cloth. The wagon-bows to be round edged.
To have fifth-chains, spreaders, and spreader-chains complete.
The whole work to be done of the best material, and in a substantial and reliable manner.
Each wagon to be well painted with oil-paint, and to be furnished with one extra king-bolt and set of linch pins.
All to be made of exact pattern, so that the wagons can be put together without reference to parts.
The one fourth to be delivered at St. Louis, Mo., within twenty (20) days, one-fourth in thirty (30) days, one-fourth in forty (40) days, and all within fifty (50) days from the letting of the contract.
Bids must be accompanied by a bond in the sum of five thousand ($5,000) dollars, signed by two certified known responsible parties.
Bidders must be present at the letting, either in person or by power of attorney; otherwise the bid will not be entertained.
Bids for a less number than the whole will be received, but none for less than twenty-five (25) will be entertained, the bond to bear a relative proportion to the whole.
The right to reject any, or all bids, reserved.
Bids to be indorsed "Proposals for Wagons" and addressed to the undersigned. GEO. W. FORD,
de4tdelo Captain, and A. Q. M.

RAILROAD LINES.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, }
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE, }
CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862. }
NOTICE is hereby given that the Train known as the "Hyde Park Train," running between Chicago and Wood Lawn, will be discontinued after the 31st inst.
All parties holding commutation tickets will have the amount refunded on application to W. P. Johnson, General Passenger Agent.
W. R. ARTHUR,
de6d6tjan1'63 General Superintendent.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD
GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE
TO NEW YORK, NEW ENGLAND, AND THE CANADAS.
On and after Sunday, Nov. 17, 1862, trains leave the Great Central Union Depot, foot of Lake street, as follows:
6:30 A. M.—Day Express (except Sunday); arrives at Detroit 6:30 P. M.; Suspension Bridge at 6:30 A. M.; Albany 2:25 P. M.; New York 6:30 P. M.; Boston 11:30 P. M.
6:45 P. M.—Night Express (except Saturday); arrives at Detroit 6:40 A. M.; Suspension Bridge 6:15 P. M.; Albany 5:20 A. M.; New York 11:45 A. M.; Boston 4:30 P. M.
Cincinnati Trains, via M. C. Railroad, leave Chicago at 6:30 A. M. Mail Train, 6:45 P. M. Fast Express, arrive in Chicago at 10:30 A. M. Fast Express, and 10:30 P. M. Night Mail Train.
The 6:45 P. M. Train leaving Chicago runs through to Cincinnati without change of cars or baggage.
RUTTAN'S PATENT VENTILATORS
On cars of Day Express Trains.
PATENT SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.
Baggage Checked Through.
THROUGH TICKETS for sale in all principal Railroad Offices in the West, at the General Office, corner Lake and Dearborn streets (under the Tremont House), Chicago, and at the Depot.
R. N. RICE, General Superintendent.
H. E. SARGENT, General Agent.
J. W. SMITH, Western Passenger Agent. june18

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.
Trains leave the West Side Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal streets, as follows:
7:30 A. M.—Fast Line, except Sundays.
6:30 P. M.—Night Express, except Saturdays.
6:40 P. M.—Accommodation for Valparaiso.
Arrive at Chicago at 10 A. M. and 10:30 P. M.
FOR BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON,
HARRISBURG AND PITTSBURGH.
ALSO,
FOR ALBANY, BUFFALO, DUNKIRK, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND DAYTON,
And all intermediate stations between Chicago and the cities above named.
Sleeping cars on night trains, and baggage by this route checked through to all eastern cities.
But one change of cars between Chicago and New York, via Allentown, on train leaving Chicago at 6:30 P. M.
Tickets for sale at the principal ticket offices in the West, at the Company's office, corner of Randolph and Dearborn streets, and at the Union Depot, West Side, Chicago.
WM. W. SHINN, General Passenger Agent.
A. BOLLIDAY, Ticket Agent. a18

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND LAKE SHORE RAILROAD
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Sunday, November 16, 1862, and until further notice, trains will leave Chicago as follows.
6:00 A. M.—MAIL, via Old Road, for Toledo and Detroit, connecting with Eastern Lines (daily, except Sundays).
6:30 A. M.—NEW YORK EXPRESS, via Air Line, for Toledo and all points East (daily, except Sundays).
7:45 P. M.—NIGHT EXPRESS, for Toledo, Pittsburg, Detroit, and the East (daily, except Saturdays).
Trains arrive in Chicago at 10.45 A. M., 10.00 P. M., and 11.00 P. M.
DETROIT LINE.
Leave at 6 A. M., Mail, and 7 P. M., Express, via Adrian, connecting with Canadian Lines.
Arrive in Chicago at 10:30 A. M. and 11.30 P. M.
Luxurious Sleeping Cars on Night Trains run between Chicago and Cleveland and Chicago and Detroit, without change.
Through Tickets can be obtained at the Company's office, 56 Clark street, under the Sherman House, or at the Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.
B. E. SAWYER,
a16 General Passenger Agent.

GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY OF CANADA.
On and after Monday, Dec 8th, 1862, Grand Trunk trains will leave Detroit (on arrival of M C R, M S R, and G S M Express trains) as follows:
8:30 A. M., Day Express—Arrive at Stratford 12.40 P. M., Buffalo 5:35 P. M., New York 10:50 A. M.; connect at Stratford with trains for London, Toronto, Montreal, &c.
5:20 P. M., Night Express—Arrive at Sarnia 9:50 P. M., Toronto 6:30 A. M., Prescott 5:25 P. M., Montreal 11:00 P. M.
11:20 A. M., A Stock Express will leave Detroit daily, due at Buffalo 9:35 A. M. the following day.
Superb sleeping cars on all night trains. Only one change of cars between Detroit and Buffalo or Montreal. Baggage checked through. Through tickets for sale at principal railroad offices.
Ask for tickets via Grand Trunk Railway.
Special attention given to *Live Stock and Provisions*. Through bills of lading given to Liverpool.
For further particulars, apply at the Company's office, 56 Dearborn street. S. T. WEBSTER,
Gen'l West'n Agent, 56 Dearborn street, Chicago.
Chicago, Dec., 1862.
C. J. BRYDGES, Managing Director, Montreal, C. W.
de6d2w

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Monday, Nov 24th, 1862, trains will leave Wells street Depot, Chicago, as follows,
Sundays excepted:
11:00 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., for Belvidere, Rockford, Freeport, Warren, Galena, Dunleith, Dubuque, and intermediate points.
9:00 A. M., and 11:30 P. M., for Dixon, Fulton, Cedar Rapids, Toledo, and intermediate points.
4:30 P. M., Rockford Accommodation and Fox River Valley.
6:30 P. M., Geneva Accommodation.
Passengers for Beloit and Janesville will take the 11:00 A. M. and 11:30 P. M. trains.
Passengers for Crystal Lake, McHenry, Richmond, Geneva Lake, and intermediate points, will take the 4:30 P. M. train.
Trains arrive as follows:
6:45 P. M., and 5:30 A. M., from Dunleith, Galena, Freeport, etc.
6:45 P. M., and 5:30 A. M., from Cedar Rapids, Fulton, etc., etc.
Rockford Accommodation, 11:30 A. M.
Geneva do. 8.40 A. M.
Sleeping cars on all night trains.
E. B. TALCOTT, Gen'l Sup't.
G. M. WHEELER, Gen'l Ticket Agent. ocsl

CINCINNATI & CHICAGO AIR LINE RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT, 1862.
Leave Chicago, 7:00 A. M; 6.30 P. M;
Arrive at Cincinnati, 7:45 P. M, 6:30 A. M;
Arrive at Indianapolis, 3:30 P. M, 6:45 A. M;
Arrive at Louisville, 12:30 A. M; 11:30 A. M;
Trains arrive in Chicago from Cincinnati, &c., at 6:30 A. M., 10:30 P. M.
Ticket Office, 153 Randolph street, under Sherman House, and at the Depot, corner Canal and Madison streets, (West Side.)
CHAS. E. FOLLETT, Gen. Ticket Agent.
SAM. A. LEWIS, West. Pass. Ag't. jy2

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY.
For Rockford, Beloit, Freeport, Janesville, Madison, Oshkosh, Prairie du Chien, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Watertown, Green Bay, Berlin, Ripon, La Crosse, St. Paul, &c.
TRAINS LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:
11.15 A. M. Day Express—For all points, Sundays excepted.
4:00 P. M. Way Passenger—For Rockford, Beloit, and Janesville, Sundays excepted.
11:15 P. M. Night Passenger—For Janesville, La Crosse, Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, and Green Bay, Saturdays excepted.
ARRIVE:
6:45 P. M. Day Express.
12:30 P. M. Janesville Accommodation.
Cars connecting at Prairie du Chien and La Crosse with steamers for St. Paul, &c.
GEO. L. DUNLAP, Sup't.
E. DE WITT ROBINSON, Gen. Ticket Agent. jy12

CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD LINE.
Late St. Louis, Alton, and Chicago Railroad.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Through Trains leave Chicago at
9:00 A. M. daily, except Sundays.
6:30 P. M. daily, except Saturdays.
Arrive at Chicago at 5:45 A. M. and 9.10 P. M.
Joliet and Wilmington Accommodation leaves Chicago at 4:00 P. M., and arrives at 8:45 A. M.
G. H. ALLEN, Sup't.
Chicago, Nov. 21, 1862. n22

1852. 1862.
ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF TIME.
On and after Sunday, Dec. 7, Trains will leave from the Great Central Depot as follows:
9:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), arriving at Peoria at 6:30 P. M., Logansport at 6:30 P. M., Decatur 3:15 P. M.; Springfield at 6:35 P. M., Naples 8:35 P. M.; Quincy 11.40 P. M.; Vincennes 10:20 P. M.; St. Louis 9:30 P. M.; Terre Haute 9:30 A. M.; Cairo 4:40 A. M.
9:45 P. M. (Saturdays excepted), arriving at St. Louis at 8:35 P. M.; Terre Haute 3:25 P. M., Vincennes 1:20 P. M., Evansville 8.10 P. M., Cairo 3:35 P. M.
On Saturdays a Train will be run to Urbana, leaving Chicago at 4:30 P. M.
Trains arrive at Chicago at 7:30 A. M. and 8:45 P. M.
Sleeping Cars on Night Trains. Baggage checked to all important points.
For tickets and information, apply at the office in the Great Central Depot.
FOR HYDE PARK AND WOOD LAWN
Trains Leave Chicago.	*Leave Wood Lawn.*
6:40 A. M.	7:25 A. M.
12:30 M.	1:00 P. M.
5:30 P. M.	6:20 P. M.

W. R. ARTHUR, Gen'l Sup't.
W. P. JOHNSON, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. june16

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD.
FOR MILWAUKEE, LA CROSSE, ST. PAUL, GREEN BAY, OSHKOSH, BERLIN,
And intermediate points.
On and after Monday, Nov. 17, 1862, Passenger trains leave depot, corner of West Kinzie and Canal streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:
9:00 A. M., 11:45 A. M., and arrive in Milwaukee at 11:35 A. M. and 5:30 P. M.
Passenger trains arrive at Chicago at 11:30 A. M. and 6:45 P. M.
WAUKEGAN ACCOMMODATION TRAIN.
Leaves Chicago at 6:30 P. M.
Arrives " 8:45 A. M.
my8 S. C. BALDWIN, Superintendent.

CHICAGO AND ROCK ISLAND RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Trains leave Chicago
Day Express and Mail.......................10:00 A. M.
Night Express..................................11:10 P. M.
Joliet Accommodation......................4:30 "
Through Trains arrive 6:45 A. M. and 6:00 P. M.
Joliet Accommodation arrives 10:10 A. M.
n20tf JOHN F TRACY, Sup't.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON AND QUINCY RAILROAD.
Passenger Trains leave on arrival of Chicago as follows:
DAY EXPRESS leaves Chicago 10:00 A. M., Sundays excepted, and arrives at 6:00 P. M., Sundays excepted.
NIGHT EXPRESS leaves Chicago 11:00 P. M., Saturdays excepted, and arrives at 6.45 A. M., Mondays excepted.
AURORA ACCOMMODATION leaves Chicago at 5:30 P. M., Sundays excepted, and arrives at 10.00 A. M., Sundays excepted.
C. G. HAMMOND, Sup't.
SAMUEL POWELL, Gen'l Ticket Agent. deall

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

TO LIVERPOOL.
STEAM WEEKLY
FROM NEW YORK,
Landing and embarking passengers at
QUEENSTOWN, IRELAND.
LIVERPOOL, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA S. S. CO.
Will dispatch every Saturday their full powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships

CITY OF NEW YORK,	KANGAROO,
CITY OF BALTIMORE,	GLASGOW,
CITY OF WASHINGTON,	VIGO,
CITY OF MANCHESTER,	BOSPHORUS,
ETNA,	EDINBURGH.

Rates of passage as low as by any other line.
Passengers forwarded to all the principal cities on the continent.
Persons wishing to bring out their friends can buy tickets in Chicago to great advantage.
These steamers have superior accommodations, and carry experienced surgeons. They are built in water-tight iron sections, and carry patent fire annihilators.
For further information apply to
GLEESHORN, LOUKIE & CO.,
12 LaSalle street, Chicago.
Exchange on Europe sold in sums of £1, and upwards. mar??

MEDICAL.

READER, CHOOSE BETWEEN A VIGOROUS AGE OR AN UNTIMELY GRAVE!



"Oh, how much misery and sickness would have been spared me and I had read this book before."
Just Published—Price, 25 cts.
THE
MIRROR OF YOUTH,
—OR THE—
MYSTERIES OF SEXUAL INTERCOURSE,
By DR. LUBARSCH, Practicing Physician, 188 South Wells street, Chicago, Ill.
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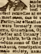
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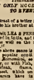


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LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—By virtue of an order and decree of the County Court of Will county, in the State of Illinois, on the petition of the undersigned, administratrix de bonis non of the estate of Lewis Jones, deceased, for leave to sell the real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased, made at the October term of said Court, to wit, on the 24th day of October, A. D. 1862, I shall, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1862, between the hours of ten o'clock in the forenoon and five o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public sale, at the north door of the Court House in Chicago, Cook county, and State of Illinois, all the right, title, and interest of said estate in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The east half of the southeast quarter, the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter, and the east half of the southeast quarter of the southwest quarter—all in section number eleven (11) in township number thirty-seven (37) north of range number twelve (12), east of the third principal meridian, in Cook county, and State of Illinois, also, lots number four, five, six, and eight (4, 5, 6, and 8) in block number thirty (30) in the town of Summit, in Cook county, and State of Illinois, for cash.
DEBORAH JONES,
Administratrix de bonis non of the estate of Lewis Jones, deceased.
Osborn & Hoyne, Attorneys.
October 31st, 1862. oc2dlaw4w

STATE OF ILLINOIS, County of Cook, ss. Superior Court of Chicago, February Term, 1863. Corbie West vs Joseph R. Schnebley, Sarah A. Schnebley and Charles Ballance.—In Chancery.
Affidavit of the non residence of Joseph R. Schnebley and Sarah A. Schnebley, two of the defendants above named, having been filed in the office of the Clerk of said Superior Court of Chicago: Notice is hereby given to the said Joseph R. Schnebley and Sarah A. Schnebley that the complainant filed his bill of complaint in said Court, on the Chancery side thereof, on the 20th day of November, 1862, and that a summons thereupon issued out of said Court against said defendants, returnable on the first Monday of February next (1863), as is by law required.
Now, unless you, the said Joseph R. Schnebley and Sarah A. Schnebley, shall personally be and appear before said Superior Court of Chicago at Cook County on the first day of the next term thereof, to be holden at Chicago, in said county, on the first Monday of February, 1863, and plead, answer, or demur to the said complainant's bill of complaint, the same, and the matters and things therein charged and stated, will be taken as confessed, and a decree entered against you according to the prayer of said bill.
THOS. S. CARTER, Clerk.
WALLER & COOLBAUGH, Compl'ts' Sol'rs. dold1aw4w

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